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MEMBER AUDIT BUREAU OF CIRCULATIONS

THE AUSTRALASIAN JOURNAL OF



PHARMACY

The Official Journal of the
Associated Pharmaceutical Organisations
of Australia

Official Journal of the
Pharmaceutical Society of
New Zealand

OCTOBER 31, 1960 New Series: Vol. 41, No. 490—Old Series: Vol. LXXV. No. 898

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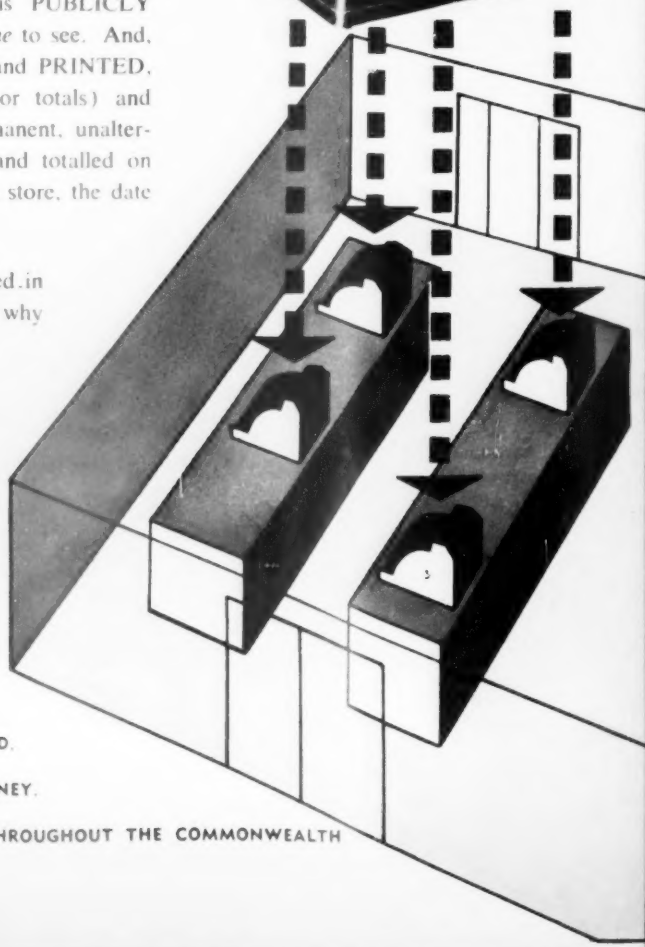
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CONTENTS

OCTOBER, 1960

	Page
● Editorial	1007
● The Month	1008
● Science Section	1010
● Training and Education in Management for Pharmacists	1023
● Brand Versus Generic Names	1028
● The Dilemma of the Sole Proprietor	1032
● Death by Poisoning	1035
● Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present (Article 4)	1040
● Prescription Proprieties and New Drugs	1044
● Women's Section	1047
● New Books	1048
● Overseas News	1048
● Trade Notes	1055
● Student Activities	1063
● News and Reports—	
Commonwealth	1067
South Australia	1070
New Zealand	1080
Western Australia	1083
Tasmania	1085
New South Wales	1090
Victoria	1100
Queensland	1120

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OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE PHARMACY BOARD OF VICTORIA

EXAMINATION DATES 1960

The following dates for examinations in 1960 have been fixed by the Board:

Intermediate Examination—October 31.

Final Examinations—November 15.

The above are dates for commencement of the examinations.

Entries for all examinations close twenty-one days before the date of examination.

Further details are available from the office of the Board.

F. C. KENT,
Registrar.

PHARMACY BOARD OF NEW SOUTH WALES

Pharmacy Qualifying Examination

The next Qualifying Examination will commence at the University of Sydney on Wednesday, 1st February, 1961.

Time Table

Pharmaceutics I—Wednesday afternoon, 1st February, 1961.

Pharmaceutics II—Thursday afternoon, 2nd February, 1961.

Pharmaceutical Arithmetic—Friday morning, 3rd February, 1961.

Prescription Reading and Posology—Friday afternoon, 3rd February, 1961.

Practical work commences on Monday, 6th February. Entry forms are available from the Board only.

Fee for part or whole of the Examination is £3/3/-. Applications close with the last post on 6th January, 1961.

Watch this column for further announcements.

P. E. COSGRAVE
(Registrar)

Fifth Floor,
Wincombe House,
52 Bridge Street,
SYDNEY.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	Page		Page
Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	1033	Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd.	1042, 1121, 1122
Amalgamated Insurances Ltd.	3	Joubert & Joubert Pty. Ltd.	26
Amolin Laboratories	1112	Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	1025
Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	1091	Langdon & Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J.	1113
Arnold Co. Pty. Ltd., G.	28	Levenson Weighing Machine Co. Pty. Ltd.	28
Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Company Ltd.	16	McDonald Pty. Ltd., Charles	1076, 1077
Ayrton, Saunders & Co. Ltd.	5	Manesty Machines Ltd.	17
Bailliere, Tindall & Cox	17	Martin & Co. (Surgical) Ltd.	1102
Barker & Son Ltd., Robert	3	May & Baker (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	1057
Beckers Pty. Ltd.	1092	Meares Bros. Pty. Ltd.	1092
Beecham (Australia) Pty. Ltd.	1062	Merck, Sharp & Dohme (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	1030
Boston Shopfittings Pty. Ltd.	1106	Moulded Products (A'asia) Ltd.	1026
British Drug House (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., The	23	Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd.	Supplement iii
British Medical Laboratories Pty. Ltd.	1046	National Cash Register Co. Pty. Ltd., The	Cover 2
British Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.	Supplements ix, x	Nicholas Pty. Ltd.	1041
Budgeon's Pty. Ltd.	28	Official Announcements	2
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.	Cover 4	Orbit Chemicals	1098
Cambridge Laboratories	26	Parke, Davis & Co. Ltd.	Cover 3
Castle Soap No. 4 Pty. Ltd.	11	Pearce & Co. Pty. Ltd., Wm.	1122
Charles Agencies (Aust.)	1116	Pfizer Pty. Ltd.	1065
Chemists' Account Service	1096	Pharmaceutical Association of Australia	1011
Cheshbrough Ponds	15	Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd.	1111-28
Classified Advertisements	1060	Pharmaceutical Press, The	1117
Colgate-Palmolive Pty. Ltd.	1086	Philips Electrical Industries	13
Colonial Sugar Refining Co. Ltd.	1125	Plastic Price Ticket Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	1126
Commonwealth Drug Co.	1097	Ransom & Son Ltd., Wm.	1061
Commonwealth Serum Laboratories	1045	Reckitt & Colman (Aust.) Ltd.	20-25
Crown White Coats Pty. Ltd.	1089	Rocke Tomsitt & Co. Ltd.	1101
David G. Bull Laboratory	1106	Rotary Tabletting Corporation Pty. Ltd.	1049
Delany & Co., William	3	Roussel Pharmaceuticals (Pty.) Ltd.	1034
Deutscher Innen-Und Aus- senhandel	10-24	Royco (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	1110
De Vanta Chemical Co.	30	Salmond & Spraggon (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	1118
D.H.A. (NSW) Pty. Ltd.	Supplement ii-1053	Sanax Co., The	1095
D.H.A. (Q'land) Pty. Ltd.	4	Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd.	1082
Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., The	6-7	Searle, G. D., & Co. Ltd.	12-1052
Distillers Co. (Biochemicals) Ltd., The	10-22	Sellotape	21
Dormay Co. Pty. Ltd.	1109	Sepetit (Pharmaceuticals) Pty. Ltd.	Supplements v, vi, vii, viii
Edinburgh Laboratories	27	Sigma Company Limited	Supplement i
Evans Medical Australia (Pty.) Ltd.	1073	Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	1038
Ezi Change Signs	1094	Smith, Kline & French Laboratories	1066
Farran & Co. Pty. Ltd.	1115	Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.	1019
Faulding & Co. Ltd., F. H.	1074	Toppin & Sons, R. D., Pty. Ltd.	1088
Fawns & McAllan	1029	Trade Press Pty. Ltd.	29
Food Oils Pty. Ltd.	1084	Vincent Chemical Co. Pty. Ltd.	8
Geigy (A'asia) Pty. Ltd.	1081	Warner & Co. Pty. Ltd., W.	1050
Glyco Allenburys (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.	Cover 1-Supplement iv	Watson, Victor, Ltd.	14
G.P. Pty. Ltd.	1114	Wessberg & Tulander Pty. Ltd.	18
Gravear & Co.	1095	Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd.	1099
Greenhalgh's Pty. Ltd.	30	Winthrop Laboratories	1020
Gregory Steel Products Pty. Ltd.	1111	Witzig & Co. Pty. Ltd., P.	1109
Hamilton Laboratories Limited	1087	Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd.	1058
Hanimex Pty. Ltd.	9	York & Co. Pty. Ltd., H.	1105
Harmour & Heath Pty. Ltd.	1096	Zeal Ltd., G. H.	29
Heinz Co. Pty. Ltd., H. J.	1126		
Imperial Chemical Industries of A & N.Z. Ltd.	1037		
Ingram & Son Ltd., J. G.	1108		

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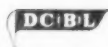
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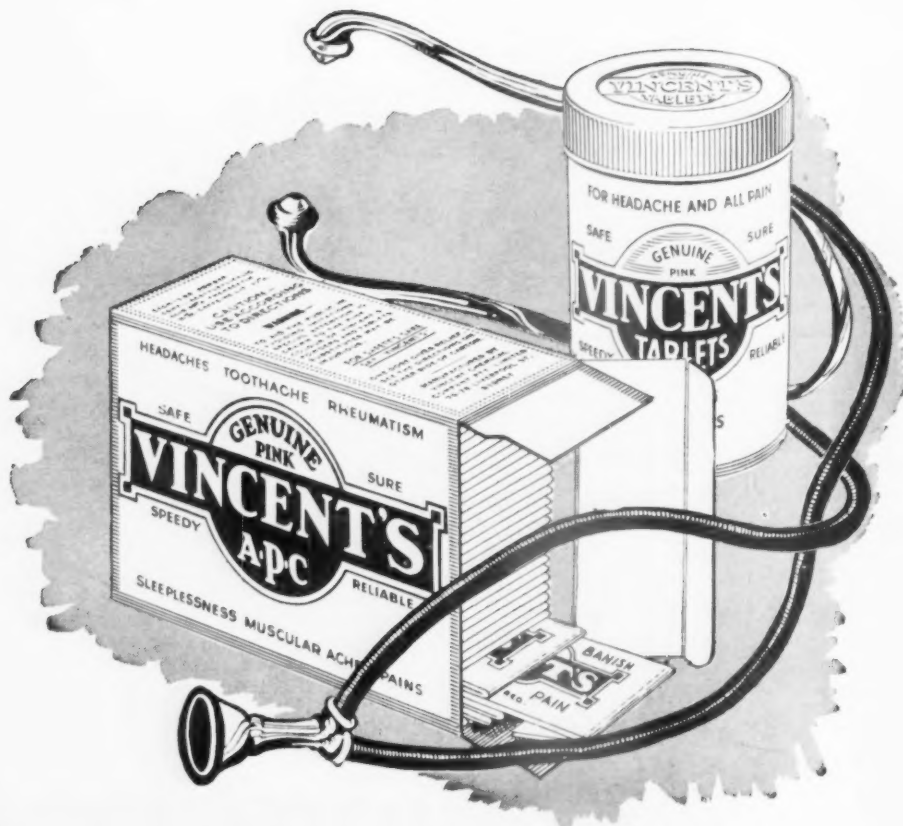
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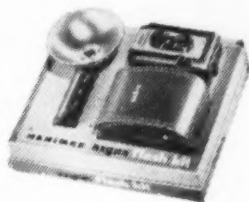
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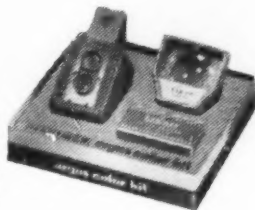
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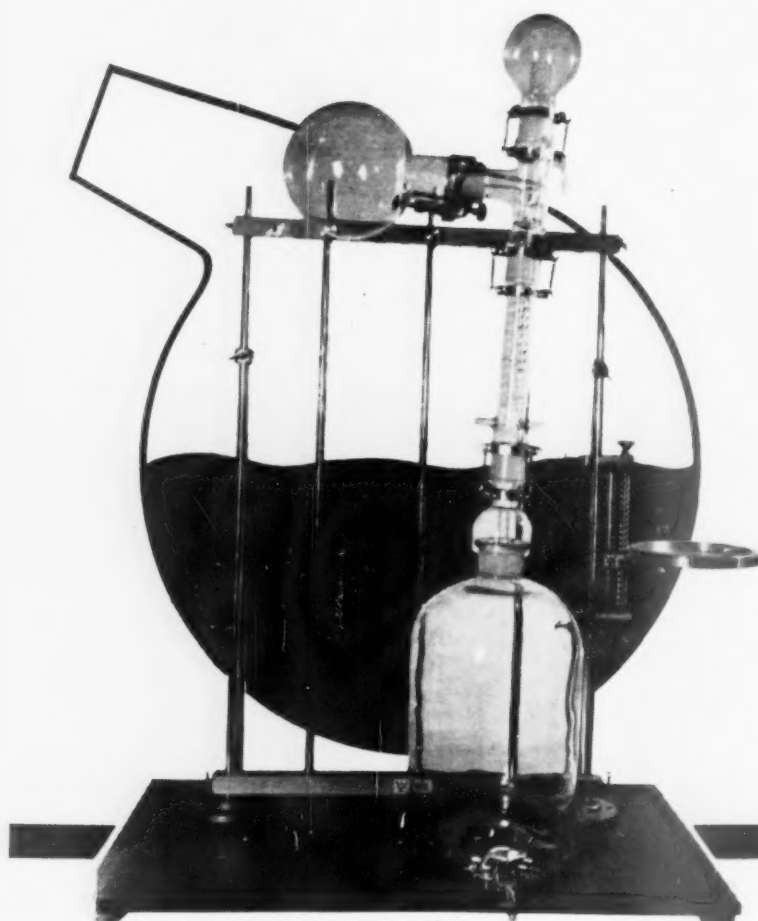
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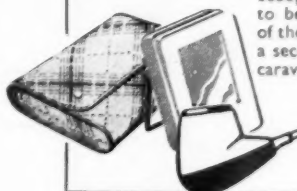


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JT71

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 31, 1960

(Advertisement)

13

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Paxette electromatic

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WV2

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**Stock the full range
for maximum profit**

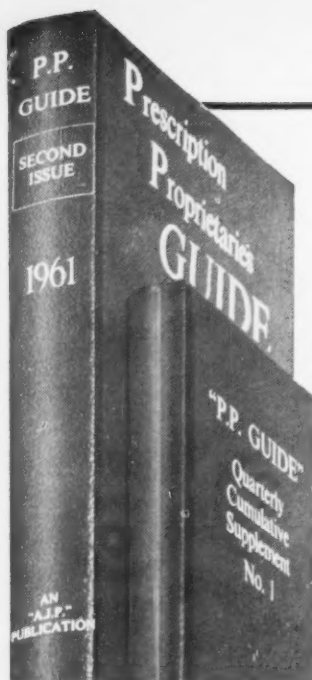
small 3/-, regular 4/11
large 6/11, giant 8/11

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS FURTHER

* By purchasing this sellout as part of a 6 doz. Vaseline parcel — your profit increases to 63.8% (from 12/4d. to 13/6d.) on Deal "A" and 71.8% (from 16/10d. to 18/2d.) on Deal "B".

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The Role of the Commonwealth in Relation to the Health of the Nation

NO task is of greater importance than that of maintaining the health of the people. Consequently, no Government instrumentality is charged with duties of greater responsibility than is the Commonwealth Department of Health.

Year by year the ramifications of this great organisation extend and the cost of its operations increases. Surely and certainly its work impinges more and more on the activities of the health professions.

The doctor and the chemist, principal members of the health team, come more closely and more intimately into relations with this Government department and its representatives than ever before in the campaign against disease.

Some indication of the scope of the Commonwealth Department's activities is found in the interim report of the Director-General of Health, for the year ended June 30, 1960.

Figures relating to Pharmaceutical Benefits and Hospital and Medical Benefit schemes which are taken from this report were published in our last issue ("A.J.P.," 30/9/60, p. 915).

The estimated cost of Pharmaceutical Benefits and Pensioner Pharmaceutical Benefits alone for the current year is £33,000,000. This represents a very substantial proportion of the total expenditure on medicines in Australia for the year. Approximately £30,000,000 was paid for Hospital and Medical Benefits in the preceding year. The Repatriation, medical and pharmaceutical bills must be added to these figures in estimating costs for medical services financed by the Commonwealth.

This, however, is only one section of the various activities of the Department of Health. An expenditure of over £5,000,000 was incurred under the Tuberculosis Act, this being the amount reimbursed to States in their fight against this disease. It is interesting to note that this was more than £1,000,000 less than for the preceding year.

In the field of drug manufacture the Commonwealth Serum Laboratories is a very significant unit. Sales by the Laboratories for the year 1959-1960 totalled more than £2,340,000. At June 30, 1960, these Laboratories employed a staff of 1,076 persons, comprising doctors, chemists, veterinarians, scientists, engineers, draughtsmen, production operatives and administrative personnel.

The Commonwealth Serum Laboratories is one of two Australian producers of antibiotics and is responsible for providing a large proportion of the penicillin used throughout Australia. The Laboratories supply bulk penicillin to manufacturing chemists in addition to issuing their own prepared penicillin products for human and veterinary use.

The Department of Health is responsible also for the

conduct of the School of Public Health and Tropical Medicine, the Institute of Child Health, the Acoustic Laboratories, the Commonwealth X-ray and Radium Laboratory, the Biological Standards Laboratory, the Bureau of Dental Standards, the Institute of Anatomy and other subsidiary groups. It is responsible for quarantine services and has important functions in relation to immigration medical services. Pharmaceutical chemists, however, are more concerned with the Department as the agent of the Government in administration of the National Health Act.

Will the health services of the Commonwealth ultimately be nationalised? Would that be a good thing or a bad thing for the people generally, or for the professions concerned?

These questions must exercise the minds of thinking men and women of the medical, pharmaceutical, dental, nursing and other professions.

In some countries bureaucratic control has proved very irksome. Regimentation has led to discontent among practitioners and to some deterioration of services, and there have been grave abuses by the public and by the practitioners. On a smaller scale these disadvantages have appeared where partial nationalisation has been tried out in parts of the Commonwealth.

The practice of pharmacy in Australia is based on the principle of individual responsibility. With the exception of Friendly Societies, corporate bodies cannot be formed for the purpose of conducting the business of a pharmaceutical chemist. By far the greatest number of pharmacies throughout Australia are conducted as one man or sole proprietor businesses.

The hope that after graduation they will, some day, set up in private practice on their own account is the incentive which stimulates the majority of young people who set out upon a pharmaceutical career. It is therefore natural that their thoughts should turn to questions such as these.

The future of the pharmaceutical service depends upon many circumstances which are outside of our control. Nevertheless, pharmacy through its own organisations and leadership has in the past exercised an influence in shaping the development of the profession under changing conditions.

That standards of service must be maintained, that the remuneration of the members of the profession must be adequate and that the status quo shall not be depressed were the principles laid down by the Guild at the outset, when terms and conditions were first discussed with the Commonwealth, and in regard to which it has never wavered.

So long as there is no departure from these fundamental considerations, and no weakening in our insistence upon them, we should not fear very greatly for the future.

THE MONTH

News of Pharmaceutical Events at Home and Abroad

Mark-up on Drugs

The mark-up on drugs allowed under the National Health Act was the subject of a question in the House of Representatives recently. Mr. Whitlam had asked a question on the subject and in reply the Minister for Health gave the following information:—

For already prepared pharmaceutical benefits, the mark-up has always been, and still is, 33 1/3%.

For extemporaneously prepared pharmaceutical benefits, the mark-up in 1953 was 50%, less an overall discount of 10%. In July, 1958, the overall discount was abolished, making the mark-up 50%.

Mr. Ward followed with a question about prices.

He asked if there was an arrangement between the Government and pharmaceutical chemists and drug houses in respect to fixing of prices of pharmaceutical benefits; and if any such agreement existed, why was it necessary to adopt a system of price regulation in respect of retail chemists and Friendly Society Dispensaries, and not in the case of manufacturers and wholesalers.

The Minister of Health (Dr. Cameron) replied that there was no such arrangement in operation and there was no system of price regulation in respect to retail chemists and Friendly Society Dispensaries. There was a general agreement in price to be paid by the Commonwealth to these bodies.

An Important Anniversary

It is interesting to reflect that just 40 years ago, legislation to control the manufacture and use of Dangerous Drugs was introduced in most English-speaking countries.

The "Pharmaceutical Journal" of September 3, 1960, devotes some space to the subject in an article "Some reflections on Dangerous Drugs," by R. A. Raley, F.P.S.

For the first time the nations of the world came together and entered into solemn obligations to control by legislation the manufacture, sale, distribution, etc., of Narcotic Drugs with addiction qualities.

Representatives of the nations were aware that some civilisations had almost faced extinction because of wholesale abuse of drugs. Drug addiction was menacing both East and West and it was realised that drastic measures were necessary.

Australia is a party to the various conventions for the control of Narcotic Drugs. In every State, legislation has been introduced with the object of assuring, as far

as possible, that drugs listed by the United Nations Organisations will be used only for legitimate medical purposes. Penalties for breaches of the law are severe and, generally speaking, compliance with the Regulations by persons licitly dealing in these substances is high.

The law enforcement in this field is such that spread of addiction or leakage of drugs from licit sources becomes very difficult. Possibly this explains why addiction is at a very low level in the Commonwealth.

Price Control in the News

The Australian Labor Party recently decided to call upon the Labor Government in New South Wales to reintroduce price control—particularly on foods and clothing. The matter was discussed at a meeting of the Retail Traders' Association of New South Wales on August 18, when it was decided—

1. That there was plenty of evidence available to support the Association's claims that the free and keenly competitive system operating in New South Wales had been more successful in holding prices down than had price control.
2. That the New South Wales Government was well aware of this position and knew there was no shortages of supply or other conditions existing to support in the system of price control.
3. That under price control, some basic commodities were more likely to increase in price immediately.
4. That the Association was watching the position very carefully and would take all steps possible in the interests of members to safeguard the community against the reintroduction of price control.

Labelling of Ethicals

Sweeping Changes in U.S.A.

"The Journal of the American Pharmaceutical Association" reports that The Food and Drug Administration has proposed drastic changes in the requirements for labelling of prescription drugs. This includes a statement about the use of the drugs and information about hazards, side effects or necessary precautions. These requirements would apply to all packages and printed material distributed to doctors to promote sale of the drug.

A further proposal is that drugs for injection and for

use in the eyes should bear a quantitative declaration of all the active ingredients contained. It is suggested also that all prescription drugs be required to include an identifying lot or control number from which it will be possible to determine the complete manufacturing history of the drug.

Encouragement for Homoeopathy

"The Eastern Pharmacist" for September, 1960, refers to the 31st anniversary celebrations of Homoeopathic Free Dispensaries in India. At this meeting, the Chairman maintained that modern systems of medicine should have no hesitation in accepting homoeopathic remedies.

The Union Health Minister said homoeopathic medicines were particularly useful for the country because of their cheapness. The Government was encouraging the homoeopathic and indigenous systems of medicine. Homoeopathic colleges and hospitals in Calcutta and Bombay had been given grants. The Government would consider giving assistance to the proposed homoeopathic college and hospital to be started in Delhi.

Ratios of Pharmacies Decreasing in Great Britain

Mr. H. W. Tomski, B. Comm., M.P.S., a prominent writer on economic subjects in Great Britain, has revealed in an article in "The Pharmaceutical Journal" that the number of pharmacies in Great Britain has shown a steady downward trend since 1954, despite a gradual increase in population.

He draws attention to the fact that the average pharmacy today is serving about 10 per cent. more customers than it did in 1939.

Another noteworthy tendency that Mr. Tomski underlines is the increasing proportion of pharmacies which are operated as limited liability companies.

Statistics of the number of pharmacies in relation to population indicate that in 1939, the ratio of pharmacies to population was 1 to 3,021. In 1958 it was 1 to 3,337.

Conclusions drawn include the following:

- (a) 45 per cent. of the pharmacists who disposed of a business were unable to sell their pharmacy.
- (b) Pharmacies neglected through ill-health were the most difficult to sell.
- (c) Staff difficulties were the most frequent cause of disposal, especially in the case of branch pharmacies.
- (d) Insufficient income and ill-health induced a number of pharmacists to take salaried retail employment.

National Health Service in U.K.

"The Pharmaceutical Journal" for July 23, 1960, quotes figures from the report of the Minister of Health on the National Health Service for 1959.

Total cost of prescriptions dispensed in England and Wales was nearly £73,000,000.

The total number of prescriptions was 214,000,000—about 10,000,000 more than the total for 1958.

The greater part of the increase was concentrated in February and March, and could be largely attributed to an influenza epidemic at that time.

The average price per prescription was 6/9.7d.

A table of the break-up of various prescriptions dispensed in 1959 disclosed that 8.9% were for antibiotics; 9.4% for analgesics other than Dangerous Drugs; 10% for laxatives, purgatives, antacids, etc., and 11.5% for cough preparations. Prescriptions for Barbiturates were 6.7% of the total and for other sedatives and hypnotics 2.8%. Antihistaminics accounted for 2.4% of the total; cardiac preparations 4.6%, vitamin preparations 2.8%, and tonics 3.3%.

United States Government Scholarships

Fulbright Travel Grants

The United States Educational Foundation in Australia has announced that applications for travel grants are invited from Australian students and scholars planning to undertake study, research or lecturing at American institutions of higher learning during the American academic year 1961-62.

The awards will meet the cost of fares to and from the United States, but applicants will be required to secure their own dollar funds and university admission.

Travel grants are available in four categories:

1. Lecturers and Research Scholars—Senior Category: For scholars who have achieved some professional standing at the post-doctoral level.
2. Lecturers and Research Scholars—Junior Category: For scholars under 30 years of age who have recently received a Ph.D. or anticipate completing the requirements of a Ph.D. prior to departing for the United States.
3. Post-Graduate Students: For graduates planning a regular course of study at a pre-doctoral level at an approved American university.
4. Special Categories: For scholars without highly specialised academic qualifications, but who have obtained admission to an American university.

For further information and application forms write to the United States Educational Foundation in Australia, Box 89, G.P.O., Canberra, A.C.T.

SCIENCE SECTION



EDITED BY A. T. S. SISSONS, B.Sc. F.P.S.

ARTICLES

- The Impact of Antibiotics on Medicine.
- The Two Aspects of Science.
- Chlorbutol in Ophthalmic Vehicles.
- Chemical Industry in East Germany
- Infra Red Absorption Spectrophotometry at the Pharmacy School, University of Sydney.
- B.H.P. Grant to C.S.I.R.O. for Tinplate Research.

THE IMPACT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON MEDICINE

By E. P. Abraham, F.R.S.,

Reader in Chemical Pathology, University of Oxford.

I am indebted to Professor Wright for the kind invitation to give this lecture. I should like to say that it was he who suggested the title, in case you should think I am pretending to a much broader knowledge than I in fact possess. Apart from some apprehension on this score, however, I must admit that I found the title an attractive one. It so happens that my working life has been almost contemporaneous with the development of a group of natural products, the antibiotics, which have been responsible for changes of a very far-reaching kind in medical practice. It also happens that, by chance, I began to work in Sir Howard Florey's laboratory in Oxford when these developments were just about to start. I have thus had the experience of watching through relatively detached eyes, laboratory work which was originally academic in character develop into something of considerable medical, social and commercial importance. Not every laboratory worker sees such a change during his lifetime in a field with which he has been associated, and it was, in this case, a very gratifying experience. I should therefore like to say something about these developments as I have seen them.

Let us go back some 30 years to the time when Alexander Fleming, who has been described as a dedicated bacteriologist and was certainly a very acute observer, became the appropriate subject of an unusually fortunate accident. Fleming noticed that a mould had contaminated, by accident, a plate on which he had been growing staphylococci-organisms of a type which can produce local, and sometimes fatal general, infections in man. He noticed that the staphylococci were dissolving in the vicinity of the mould and he concluded, rightly, that the mould was secreting a chemical substance that was responsible for this effect. The mould was identified as a species of *Penicillium* and Fleming named the active substance that it formed penicillin. Fleming grew the mould in a liquid medium and showed that the culture fluid, containing penicillin, was highly toxic to a number of pathogenic bacteria but

non-toxic to certain animal cells, in particular the white cells of the blood.

One might imagine that the stage was then set for developments leading to the introduction of penicillin into medicine, but in fact this was not so. To understand why it was not so we must go back, I think, over the preceding 40 years. A number of the early bacteriologists had observed in the second half of the nineteenth century, as Fleming had in 1929, that certain micro-organisms secreted chemical substances that inhibited the growth of other micro-organisms. Some of them were clearly aware of the possibility that such substances, if they had a low toxicity to man, might be injected into the blood stream and there combat general bacterial infections. However, none of these early workers had the good fortune to encounter a substance that could be used effectively in this way, or, if they had, they lacked the knowledge or the facilities to extract it in the useable form.

It was from work on rather different lines that came the first rational use of chemical substances to destroy pathogenic organisms in the human body. Pursuing his observation that certain dyes stained some types of cells and not others, Ehrlich found at the beginning of this century that certain dyes could be usefully employed for the treatment of trypanosomal infections. Later he turned to the synthesis of organic compounds, containing arsenic, that were toxic to certain parasites but much less toxic to the human body than inorganic arsenic itself. This work culminated in the synthesis of salvarsan, the magic bullet, which was effective against syphilis. Ehrlich's work developed in rational steps and in this sense, particularly, it was a very remarkable achievement, both at the time and by modern standards. The magic bullet was, I understand, an extremely unpleasant compound to take, and even dangerous if not used with great caution, but it was no doubt a great deal less unpleasant than syphilis.

It was Ehrlich who coined the term chemotherapy. He saw clearly the principles on which it depended and some of the difficulties which it was likely to encounter. Despite its achievements at that time, however, in the treatment of certain protozoal diseases and the disease of syphilis, chemotherapy had no success in the treatment of diseases caused by bacteria. By 1929, the year when Fleming first encountered penicillin, the view was held by a number of eminent bacteriologists that the attempt to find chemical substances that could be safely injected into the blood stream and that would effectively destroy disease-producing bacteria in the body was fruitless. Interest at that time centred rather on increasing the natural immunity of people to bacterial infections

* A lecture delivered whilst Dr. Abraham was a guest lecturer in the Departments of Pharmacy and Pharmacology, University of Sydney, and was made possible by the generosity of some members of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Industry, N.S.W.

THE PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALIA

KODAK

Travelling Scholarship

1961

Value of Scholarship

The Association has pleasure in announcing the Kodak Travelling Scholarship, 1961.

The scholarship is valued at £A1000.

Object

These scholarships are awarded to enable young Australian pharmaceutical chemists to further their education by means of study or research overseas in a subject or subjects related to the teaching of pharmacy or any branch of pharmacy or pharmaceutical practice.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF 1961 SCHOLARSHIP

The donor has given the Executive of the Pharmaceutical Association complete authority to determine the terms and conditions on which the Scholarship shall be awarded. Conditions of the award for 1961 are:

1. Qualifications

The applicants must be registered pharmaceutical chemists and graduates of a recognised pharmaceutical teaching establishment in Australia.

2. Applications

- (a) The latest date for receipt of applications is February 28, 1961.
- (b) Applications must be addressed to the Hon. General Secretary, Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, Melbourne. Envelopes must be endorsed: "Kodak Travelling Scholarship."
- (c) Applicants must submit an outline of the project they propose to carry out together with evidence of their ability to do so. Each applicant must forward with the application the names of three suitable persons as referees. One of the referees should be the head of the Pharmacy Department or College of Pharmacy from which he graduated.
- (d) Referees must send their reports direct to the Hon. General Secretary. Envelopes must be endorsed "Kodak Travelling Scholarship — Referee's Report."

3. Conditions

- (a) The successful applicant will be required to undertake studies, investigation or research for a period of not less than 12 months or one academic year in such country or countries as may be approved.
- (b) The award of the scholarship will be made by the Executive of the Association, and its decision will be final.
- (c) The successful applicant will be required to submit to the Executive periodical reports on his work at times to be agreed and a detailed report within three months after expiration of the scholarship.
- (d) An undertaking will be required from the holder of the scholarship that he will return to Australia and remain in active association with pharmacy for at least two years after expiry of the scholarship; if required by the Association he will undertake to deliver lectures or addresses on his work abroad in two or more States of the Commonwealth.

by administering vaccines that would stimulate their ability to produce antibodies, or by administering antibiotics to protect against infections that had been already incurred. It may well have been because of this climate of opinion, which had been pictured with Shavian mockery in Bernard Shaw's "Doctor's Dilemma," that Fleming did not take the step of seeing whether crude penicillin could act as a chemotherapeutic substance in animals. There is no doubt, also, that attempts made at that time to extract and purify penicillin were discouraged by finding that penicillin was a labile substance, liable to vanish when subjected to chemical manipulations; but this problem would certainly have been pursued more tenaciously had there been any idea of the medical importance of the substance that was being investigated.

In the early 1930's the outlook for bacterial chemotherapy was changed radically by a discovery of Domagk, in Germany, which was made for reasons that could be traced back to Ehrlich's early interest in dyes. Domagk found that the dye, prontosil, produced by the I. G. Farbenindustrie, produced remarkable cures of infections caused by streptococci in mice, when introduced into the animals' blood stream. Despite this effect in animals, prontosil had no effect on bacteria grown in nutrient medium in the laboratory. If tests of antibacterial activity *in vitro* had been relied on, prontosil would not have been discovered, at least not at that time. The reason for this curious difference in properties was revealed by Tréfouël, at the Institute Pasteur in Paris, who showed that the inactive prontosil was broken down in the body to yield an active fragment known as sulphanilamide. This led to the development of a series of derivatives of sulphanilamide, now known as the sulphonamides, which are used in medicine today. It is perhaps worth mentioning that sulphanilamide had been known as a chemical substance for many years before its introduction into medicine, but that no one had had any reason to think that it would show chemotherapeutic properties. It was discovered in a round-about way, in consequence of work based on the view that useful substances might be found among compounds of quite a different chemical type.

In 1939, when Florey and Chain decided to take up the study of penicillin and other antibacterial products of micro-organisms, the chemotherapy of certain bacterial infections was thus known to be possible. But in taking up this problem they had no serious thought that penicillin would make the great impact on medicine which it later proved to do. They regarded the problem rather as an academic one and as part of an attempt to enlarge our knowledge of the properties and functions of the various compounds with antibacterial properties that were known to be produced in nature. Nevertheless, when workers in Oxford succeeded in extracting and partly purifying penicillin, its ability to cope with experimental bacterial infections in mice was tested. It was the results of these experiments, which turned out to be quite astonishingly successful, that were responsible for the introduction of penicillin into medicine.

It is impossible, I think, to say how long the era of antibiotics would have been delayed had these experiments not been done. It seems unlikely that it could have been delayed indefinitely, for others, including Dubos and Waksman in the U.S.A., had taken up the study of antibiotics and great progress was beginning to be made in the techniques available for the isolation of biologically active compounds from the complex mixtures of their natural environment. But there can be no doubt that it was the clinical success of penicillin that was responsible for bringing into the picture, at that time, the large technological resources that were possessed by the pharmaceutical industry and that were required to make an antibiotic commonly available. It is due in no small part to the efforts of this industry that methods have been found of inducing *Penicillium chrysogenum* to produce some 10,000 times as much penicillin as it originally produced for us in Oxford. The industry, moreover, undertook the screening of tens of

thousand of micro-organisms, isolated from the soil, for their ability to produce useful antibiotics. An illustration of one of the steps in such a screening programme is shown in Figure 1.

Antibiotic	Activity	Absorption From Intestine
Penicillin		+
Erythromycin		+
Oleandomycin	Mainly	+
Spiramycin	Gram ⁺	+
Novobiocin	bacteria	+
Vancomycin		—
Bacitracin		—
Chloramphenicol	Broad	+
Tetracyclines	spectrum	+
Streptomycin	Myco	—
Neomycin	tuberculosis	—
Viomycin		—
Polymyxin	Gram ⁻	—
	bacteria	
Nystatin		—
Amphotericin B	Fungi	+
Griseofulvin		+

Figure 1

Organisms isolated from the soil are grown on a medium of nutrient agar jelly and plugs from this growth are placed on an agar plate seeded with the test organism in this case *Staphylococcus aureus*. After incubation at blood temperature clear zones appear around the plugs from those organisms able to produce substances that inhibit the growth of the staphylococcus. It is from such surveys that have come a number of the antibiotics that are used in medicine today, including chloramphenicol, aureomycin, terramycin and other tetracyclines, erythromycin, novobiocin, vancomycin, ristocetin.

The pharmaceutical industry has come in for a good deal of criticism in recent times, particularly in the United States of America. It cannot be denied that a major objective of the industry is to produce commodities that are economically profitable. Nor can it be denied that it makes great use, as do other commercial organisations, of advertising to persuade that certain products are good, or perhaps even better than others. But we must remember that such an industry can only flourish if its profits are sufficient to allow it to support continued research on an extensive scale. In my view, this industry has, for the most part, shown commendable ethical standards. I think that the public is greatly indebted to it and there seems little reason to believe that any other type of organisation could have done the job so well. Nevertheless, the continuous production of new drugs by a profit-making industry presents a challenge to the physician. Ways must be sought to avoid any possibility that he will be brain-washed by the advertiser and the high-pressure salesman, and to enable him to base his use of drugs on disinterested and well-controlled assessments.

I have taken you through this somewhat lengthy, but I hope not too boring, preamble in an attempt to make the point that the introduction of antibiotics into medicine was not the result of any growth in our knowledge of the scientific principles of chemotherapy itself, but rather a present made to us by nature at a time when developments in wider fields of science and technology had prepared us to make use of it.

In Figure 1 we see a list of most of the antibiotics that are used systemically in medicine today. Soon after penicillin had been shown to have chemotherapeutic properties it became clear that this substance was highly effective against diseases caused by certain bacteria, but relatively ineffective, or useless, against others, such as that caused by *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. There was thus an obvious need for additional antibiotics that

would extend the range of infections that could be treated. The discovery of streptomycin by Waksman and Shatz, which was important particularly because streptomycin was effective against the tubercle bacillus in the body, marked what appeared to be an exciting advance. The discovery later of chloramphenicol and the tetracyclines revealed a group of antibiotics that had a very broad spectrum of activity. They were active not only, like penicillin, against the streptococcus and the staphylococcus and other gram positive organisms, but are also against a number of gram negative bacteria which cause diseases of the intestinal tract, such as dysentery or typhoid fever, or diseases of the urinary tract. In addition, they were effective against organisms that are smaller than normal bacteria and are known as rickettsiae; these organisms multiply inside the body cells and cause such diseases as typhus. They also showed activity against some of the large viruses, such as those responsible for psittacosis and lymphogranuloma venereum. The discovery of erythromycin and the related substances, oleandomycin and spiramycin, added to the number of compounds that could be used chemotherapeutically in diseases caused by gram positive bacteria and this list was extended further by the discovery of novobiocin and vancomycin. Polymyxin, which was discovered quite early in the modern area of antibiotics, proved to have the unusual property of being highly active only against gram negative bacteria and it appears to be the only known substance that is effective against infections with *Pseudomonas pyocyanea*—a bacterium which produces a green pigment and is sometimes a secondary invader in suppurative lesions.

You will notice that these antibiotics differ not only in their range of activity, but also in their pharmacological properties. For example, some of them are well absorbed from the intestinal tract when given by mouth and others are not. The fact that an antibiotic is not absorbed from the intestinal tract does not necessarily mean that it will never be given by mouth, for it may be used by that route to sterilise the intestinal tract. Some antibiotics are excreted rapidly by the kidneys under normal conditions; others are excreted relatively slowly. For example, penicillin leaves the blood through the urine with great rapidity and frequent doses of the



Figure 2



Figure 3

sodium salt of penicillin are required to maintain its concentration in the body. Some antibiotics pass more readily than others from the blood, through the blood-brain barrier, into the cerebrospinal fluid. All these properties have to be taken account of by the physician, in addition to that of antibacterial activity, when he considers what antibiotic is best given to a particular patient and the way in which it is best administered.

What has been achieved by all these antibiotics? There is no doubt that many infections by bacteria that were once troublesome or dangerous can now be effectively and promptly dealt with. Certain troublesome fungal infections can also be coped with. Figures 2 and 3 show the effect of griseofulvin, given by mouth, on a ringworm infection and on an infection of the fingernails by *Trichophyton rubrum*—an infection that was previously very difficult to treat effectively. Griseofulvin diffuses from the blood into the cells forming keratin and there eliminates the infecting organism. It may be of interest to mention in passing that griseofulvin was isolated from the mycelium of *Penicillium griseofulvum* by Oxford Raistrick and Simonart in 1939, but that its antifungal activity *in vitro* was only discovered in 1946 and it was not introduced into medicine until 1958. In addition to their value for the treatment of established infections, the preventive use of antibiotics is clearly useful in certain cases, such as in the treatment of burns, which very readily become infected, and in certain surgical procedures, such as those involving operations on the colon, in which there is a higher than normal risk of post-operative sepsis.

But we should be careful not to form too exaggerated a view from these facts of the contribution of the antibiotics towards the decline of the death rate from infec-

tive diseases. Figure 4 shows that the decline in deaths from these diseases, including their chief representative, tuberculosis, had begun before the discovery of the sulphonamides. Many factors, such as better nutrition, better living conditions, a decline in the virulence of certain organisms and a wider use of certain procedures of immunisation, may have contributed to this change and it is extremely difficult to form any opinion of the contribution of the antibiotics alone. If, instead of looking at the overall picture, we consider the specific disease erysipelas, an infection of the skin caused by haemolytic streptococci, it appears that there is a rapid decline in the early 1930's which can be correlated with the arrival of the sulphonamides, several years before the first anti-

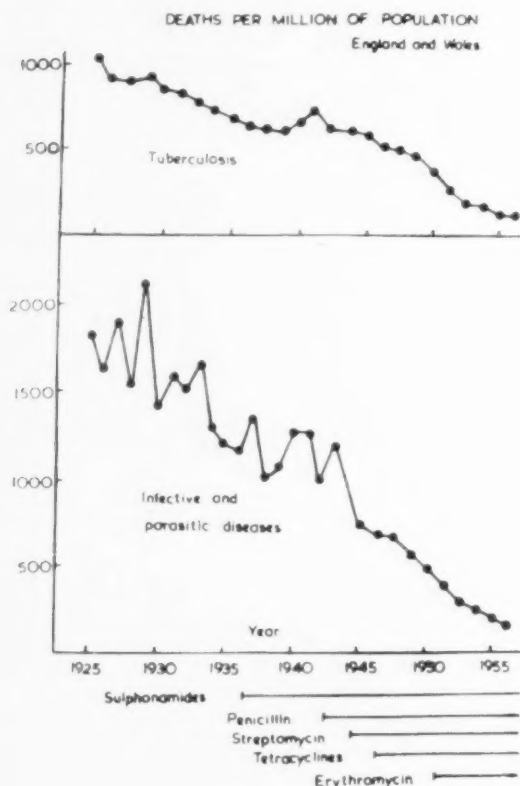


Figure 4

biotic was introduced into medicine (Figure 5). Sulphonamides happen to be particularly effective against streptococcal infections.

Nevertheless, there are specific diseases for which a greatly improved prognosis must be attributed almost entirely to the discovery of antibiotics, if we define antibiotics as substances produced by micro-organisms and exclude from the definition synthetic drugs. For example, the treatment of bacterial endocarditis, an infection of the heart commonly produced by *Streptococcus viridans*, from which spontaneous recovery seldom, if ever, occurs, was not significantly affected by the availability of the sulphonamides, but the disease was frequently found to respond to massive and prolonged doses of penicillin. In this disease it appeared essential to eliminate every infecting organism and a very powerful bactericidal drug was needed. Tuberculous menin-

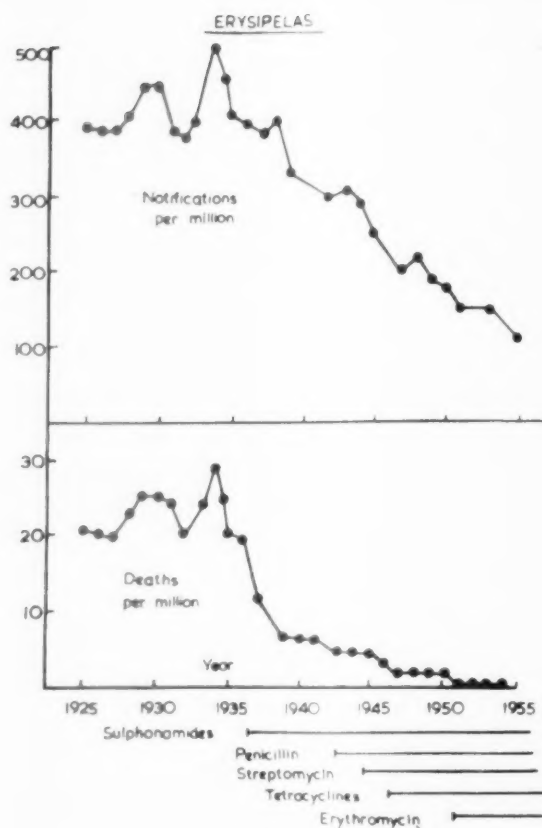


Figure 5

gitis, a disease that was once invariably fatal, was found to respond to treatment with streptomycin.

The decline in the relative importance of many infective diseases has caused some shift in emphasis, in medical research, towards problems of another type, such as the degeneration which causes arteriosclerosis—hardening of the arteries. It may perhaps be wondered why so much effort is being put into the discovery of new antibiotics when we already have available a series of compounds that cover between them a wide range of bacterial infections. There are some minor and some major reasons for this. Firstly, few of the antibiotics are ideal chemotherapeutic agents, even when used to treat infections caused by organisms against which they are highly active *in vitro*. Penicillin, perhaps, comes nearest to this goal, for it kills many types of growing bacteria in minute dilutions and shows no toxicity at all, even in very large doses, to the majority of people. Nevertheless, a certain proportion of individuals become sensitive to penicillin and may respond to it with quite serious reactions. Some effort is now being made to produce new penicillins that can be used safely in such patients. Most of the other antibiotics show unpleasant side effects of one kind or another. Thus, streptomycin, when given in large doses for a prolonged period, may cause deafness or damage the apparatus we use for balancing. Prolonged use of the broad spectrum antibiotics may cause disturbance in the normal bacterial flora of the gut and sometimes open the way to its invasion by fungi and yeasts, which can cause dangerous or even fatal infections. The emergence of this problem

stimulated a search for antifungal antibiotics and may have been responsible for the discovery of nystatin and amphotericin B, which are of some use in the treatment of infections of the intestinal tract by *Candida albicans*. Bacitracin, polymyxin and neomycin may cause serious damage to the kidney, when given in too large a dose, and these antibiotics should only be used systemically under very carefully controlled conditions and under expert supervision. Nevertheless, most of the toxic effects can be avoided or circumvented, at least those of a serious nature. In a recent chemotherapeutic experiment with mice the animals were reported to have died under the treatment, but to have died cured. Fortunately, the physician does not often have to comfort himself with this sort of reflection.

These problems of the toxicity of antibiotics to the patient are probably on the whole much less important than a problem which arises from the remarkable adaptability, or mutability, of living organisms in the face of adverse changes in their environment. When penicillin was first introduced into medicine almost all strains of staphylococci isolated from patients proved to be highly sensitive to it. As time went by more and more strains, particularly those isolated in hospitals, were found to be resistant. This resistance could be attributed to the ability of the strains to produce a very powerful enzyme, penicillinase, that rapidly destroyed penicillin. In hospitals the resistant strains were subjected to a process of natural selection. They survived when the sensitive strains were killed off; they were carried in the noses and on the skins of nurses and doctors and were liable to be transmitted from one patient to another. In a number of hospitals a point was reached at which the majority of staphylococci encountered were penicillin-resistant. This problem would not have been so serious had not the staphylococcus shown a remarkable facility for developing resistance to other antibiotics. For example, it was commonly found that after prolonged use of erythromycin in a hospital, staphylococci emerged that were highly resistant to erythromycin. In a number of cases staphylococci have been isolated that are resistant to almost all the antibiotics that would have originally been effective against them.

Another case in which the emergence of resistant strains became a very serious matter was in the treatment of tuberculosis by streptomycin. Bacteria underwent mutation to form organisms that were highly resistant to streptomycin and these organisms were selected in its presence. Strains of the tubercle bacillus would appear during treatment which were virtually insensitive to the drug. This problem was so serious that at one time it appeared as though streptomycin might cease to be a drug of choice in the treatment of the disease. Trouble has also been encountered, more recently, with the development of resistance among gram negative bacilli to antibiotics. It is fair to add, however, that not all types of bacteria have proved troublesome in this way. Thus the streptococcus, the pneumococcus and the gonococcus have shown relatively little or no tendency to become resistant to penicillin. Complications due to the appearance of resistant organisms are also unlikely to occur in cases such as plague, anthrax or brucellosis, in which the source of the infection is an animal reservoir in which the infecting organism is unlikely to have been in previous contact with an antibiotic.

What steps can we take to deal with this serious problem of resistance? One fact that it has brought into prominence is the need to maintain and, if possible, improve the aseptic conditions in hospitals, both in the medical wards and in the operating theatre. For it is in hospitals that resistance strains are most likely to arise and to be transmitted from one patient to another. It is a curious fact that the arrival of these powerful antibiotics has in no way diminished the necessity for the most scrupulous attention to bacteriological cleanliness. A step which had been taken in certain hospitals, and which appears to be of some, though limited, value, is

to discontinue the use of an antibiotic, except in cases of emergency, to which strains of resistant bacteria have become common in the hospital environment. There is some evidence that these strains will then decline in numbers and that the antibiotic will prove more effective when it is reintroduced at a later date.

These, however, are palliative measures which cannot provide a complete solution to the problem. Is there any way in which the emergence of antibiotic resistant strains of bacteria can be prevented? In a few specific cases some progress has been made by using two or more antibiotics at the same time. If a bacterium develops resistance to an antibiotic in consequence of a rare mutation, the chance that it will become resistant to two antibiotics at the same time is very much less than the chance that it will become resistant to only one. By using streptomycin together with one or both of two synthetic drugs, isoniazid and para-aminosalicylic acid, and by giving careful attention to dosage rates, it has been found that the emergence of drug-resistant tubercle bacilli can almost always be avoided.

The problem of the resistant staphylococcus, an organism which often seems to have exceptional virulence and communicability, has proved to be less tractable. One conceivable way of dealing with this problem, at least temporarily, would be to find new types of penicillins that are not destroyed by the penicillinase that is produced by resistant staphylococci. Many hundreds of penicillins are already known, consisting of the same nucleus (6-aminopenicillanic acid) to which are attached different side-chains. None of the different penicillins that can be obtained by growing *Penicillium chrysogenum* in media containing different side-chain precursors appears to show a significant resistance to penicillinase. However, other methods for making new penicillins are now available. In 1950 Sakaguchi and Murao reported that *Penicillium chrysogenum* contained an enzyme which was able to remove the side-chain from benzylpenicillin and yield the nucleus. In 1953 Kato obtained indirect evidence that the penicillin nucleus accumulated in fermentations with *Penicillium chrysogenum* to which no side-chain precursor had been added. Researches by workers in the Beecham Laboratories have now made 6-aminopenicillanic acid readily available. This nucleus can be combined chemically with various side-chains to yield a whole series of new penicillins which could not be obtained from the mould. It appears that one of these new substances, whose side-chain consists of a residue of 2:6-dimethoxybenzoic acid, may be useful in the treatment of infections by penicillinase-producing staphylococci. This substance is considerably less active than benzylpenicillin against penicillin-sensitive staphylococci, but it is also considerably less sensitive to penicillinase.

A second possibility arises from work that my colleague, Dr. Newton, and I have been doing in Oxford on an antibiotic produced by a species of *Cephalosporium*. This fungus was isolated by Professor Brotzu from sea water, near a sewage outfall, off the coast of Sardinia. Among a number of antibiotics that it produces is one, which we called cephalosporin C, that is chemically related to the penicillins, but does not contain a normal penicillin nucleus. Cephalosporin C is insensitive to the enzyme penicillinase and it was shown by Florey and others to be able to cure a staphylococcal infection in mice that was resistant to penicillin. However, there were several obstacles to its introduction into medicine. It is expensive to produce and large quantities of it would be required if it were to be used in man, since its activity is relatively low. It now seems that certain derivatives of cephalosporin C might be greatly preferable to the antibiotic itself. Thus, cephalosporin C contains a side-chain composed of D- α -amino-adipic acid. If the residue of α -amino-adipic acid is exchanged for one of phenylacetic acid, activity against the staphylococcus increases at least 100 times. Attempts are now being made to obtain such derivatives in quantity, so that their clinical value can be assessed.

In theory, yet another possibility centres round the fact that penicillinase is an inducible enzyme. With some bacteria, at least, its production is greatly stimulated when the cells are brought into contact with penicillin. This inducing action, by the antibiotic, of an enzyme which can bring about its destruction thus exacerbates the clinical problem. It is conceivable that compounds related to the penicillins could be found which would inhibit the induction of penicillinase, though no such substance is yet known. Alternatively a substance might be found which would powerfully inhibit the action of the enzyme on penicillin itself. Cephalosporin C competitively inhibits the action of penicillinase on benzylpenicillin, but a much stronger inhibitor would be desirable.

To sum up the present situation, we may say that there is every indication that a continued flow of new antibiotics will be needed to cope with the ability of certain bacteria to become resistant to the well-established ones. It is also fair to say that the use of antibiotics in cases in which there is little indication that they are necessary, or will be effective, is to be deplored. Such routine use of the antibiotics is often said to be widespread. It is readily understandable and difficult to counteract. But its practice is liable to increase the incidence of sensitivity reactions to antibiotics and to encourage the development of antibiotic-resistant organisms. Every time that certain antibiotics are used may detract in some small measure from their future efficacy and in using them unnecessarily we are performing a disservice to the community.

Although a continued flow of new antibiotics may be needed it is by no means certain that this flow can be readily sustained. Of the many thousands of micro-organisms that are now being screened only a very small proportion are found to produce antibiotics that are clinically useful. Of these the majority turn out not to be new substances, but substances that are already known or closely related to those already known. The time may be approaching when it will be exceedingly difficult to obtain chemotherapeutic substances of a new type from this source.

A great deal of effort has been devoted by some groups to the search for antibiotics that would be effective against infections caused by the small viruses, such as poliomyelitis, measles, mumps, influenza and so forth, or for antibiotics that would selectively inhibit the growth of tumours and be useful in the treatment of cancer. The problems here are more difficult than those involved in the chemotherapy of bacterial diseases. Thus, the multiplication of an animal virus is intimately associated with the metabolism of the animal cell which it enters and infects. A very highly selective agent is required to inhibit the growth of the virus without causing damage to the body cells. But, so far as I am aware, we have no knowledge which would entitle us to deny the possibility that such agents could be found. A few of the known antibiotics, including the actinomycins, have been shown to exert a relatively powerful inhibitory effect on the growth of certain tumours and in some cases have been shown to exert a significant effect on cancer in man. However, the remissions have usually been temporary and the dose of antibiotic required to produce an effect is very close to that which is dangerously toxic to the patient. I do not feel that we have yet much indication that antibiotics will eventually exert an influence on virus infections and on cancer which is at all comparable to the influence they have already exerted on the bacterial infections.

But we are here merely attempting to look into the crystal ball. Large-scale searches for new antibiotics continue to be made by the pharmaceutical industry. I do not feel that such searches if made with the exclusive aim of finding new chemotherapeutic substances are any longer profitable in a University laboratory. Without very large resources indeed the chances of finding a valuable compound are extremely small and success is dictated, not by our ability to apply and extend scientific principles, but largely by chance.

This brings me to my final point. It is a humiliating fact to research workers in the field of chemotherapy that so little has yet come of rational attempts to design effective drugs—drugs whose design is based on, and whose behaviour could be predicted from, our knowledge of the biochemistry of living organisms. There is not likely to be any very short cut to a remedy for this unsatisfactory situation. What is needed is a much more detailed knowledge of certain aspects of the chemistry of living cells and of the chemical differences between one type of cell and another. In the case of the bacteria, at least, considerable progress in this field is now being made. We are beginning to learn something about the ways in which the walls and membranes that surround the cytoplasm of bacterial cells differ from the corresponding structures in other cells and we are beginning to discern how these outer layers of bacterial cells provide points for highly selective attack by certain chemotherapeutic agents.

It is from such advances in what is sometimes called basic research that we are most likely, I think, to gain the knowledge that is required to cope with some of our most serious current medical problems and with new problems that will certainly be thrown up in the future by the variability of living organisms. For it is not only in the field of bacterial chemotherapy that this variability is liable to be the source of a continual challenge. Tumour cells have been found to become rapidly resistant to some of the chemical agents that initially inhibit their growth. Mutations among the pathogenic viruses to give new strains are liable to complicate the problem of dealing with virus infections by the methods of immunisation, and mutations in the germ cells of man itself, in particular the increase in the number of mutations that can be brought about by radiations, raise problems that are not likely to diminish in the foreseeable future. I hope that I have made the point, by these remarks, that the basic medical sciences should not be placed too far down in the queue by those who decide how to apportion the large sums of public money that are now being spent on scientific research.

THE TWO ASPECTS OF SCIENCE

By Sir George Thomson, F.R.S.

The B.B.C. Home Service broadcast of the Presidential Address, British Association for the Advancement of Science, Cardiff meeting, September, 1960.

Science is already valued for what it can do to increase man's control over nature, and feared for what some of its consequences may be. Some people would have us consider these consequences as the sole justification of science. This view, or something very like it, is the official attitude in Marxist countries, and there are many in this country and in the United States who would be horrified to be told they were Marxists, but who without any explicit statement do in fact act and speak as if they thought the same. But this view is too limited, as I hope to persuade you here.

There is a second aspect, it is this: Science also aims at understanding the nature of things, and in this it is at one with religion and philosophy. But its approach is the opposite. Religion and philosophy try to gain knowledge of the whole, in the one case by an awareness of the Deity, intuitive or revealed, in the other by building with words a system of thought that can account for fundamentals. Science starts from the other end. It begins by studying details, often apparently trivial details, but things that are strange and appeal to human curiosity: things like the black rocks from Magnesia that attract iron, or rubbed amber that makes chaff fly.

This sort of study has been more successful than one could have expected. It is a method difficult to defend *a priori*—it has often been made fun of. Swift ridiculed the philosophers of Laputa who studied how to make sunshine from cucumbers. But the method works.

From the study of details such as these come concepts; these concepts, or some of them, show vitality and take charge, as characters in fiction are said by authors to do. They are the bases for hypotheses and "laws"; they are the things that get names—mass, energy, temperature, entropy, wave-length, charge, electrons, quantum numbers, to take some examples from my own subject. But the successful concepts, or the best of them, are not concerned with details any more, they penetrate deep into the heart of things. Electrons, for example, are regarded as present in all ordinary matter, and in any attempt to explain the behaviour of matter—physical, chemical, or ultimately biological—one is, if one goes deep enough, forced back on to them. There is excellent reason to believe that the whole of chemistry is explicable in terms of electrons.

These concepts are like tools, used by the mind. They are seldom easy tools to use. They need practice and skill. Some are more fundamental than others, but even those that turn out in the end to be only rough pictures of reality often keep their usefulness.

These are sketches rather than finished pictures, and if details are not needed, a sketch may well be clearer. It is sometimes said that these concepts and the laws in which they are used are artificial constructions of our minds, more like the invention of the bicycle or the electronic computer than the discovery of America. I do not agree, though the relationship between the thoughts and the realities they represent is to me a mystery. Some of them—I am thinking especially of quantum theory and of relativity—have been forced by the pressure of experimental facts on unwilling minds. Others, like atoms, have come to life and explain vastly more than the few facts that originally made people suggest them.

Enlarging the Bounds of Human Knowledge

Science is a pyramid based on many facts, topped with a crown of ideas reaching to the skies. These are its glory and they can change without affecting its stability. What we want as scientists—I am sure in this I speak for the great majority—is that the world should realise that we as scientists are not interested merely in making possible new drugs, television sets, or weapons, though all these are important, but in enlarging the bounds of human knowledge.

The greatness of the human race is indeed many sided. Thus in the world of art there is a difference between the ability to compose or interpret a great piece of music and that which writes a great novel or paints a great picture. Yet all are evidence of greatness and worthy of the name. Still more so is moral greatness. "There is one glory of the sun and another glory of the moon and another glory of the stars."

Surely the ability to understand, even to a limited extent, the world around him is one of the powers of which man has good right to be proud. Indeed, it seems to be the one that most divides him from the animals. The lark's song, the action of a plover luring an enemy away from her young, the cat who was seen to attack a grizzly in defence of her kittens—these, if taken at their face value, are notable even by human standards; but I am not aware (though I speak with great diffidence) of any creature which even appears to be trying to discover any general principles. The chance of understanding things of fundamental and permanent importance is what makes the pursuit of science fascinating and worth while.

So much for understanding—but what of control?

These two aspects of science do not in fact conflict. The best way to make advances in technology, whether on the medical or the engineering side, turns out to be to understand the principles. This is a recent discovery; indeed it has probably only recently come true. It would not have been much use, for example, to man in the Stone Age, or even a few hundred years ago, to try to understand the principles of tanning with no basic knowledge of chemistry to guide him. He did better by trial and error.

Industry and Research

This dependence of technology on pure science is now fairly generally recognised by industry. The more progressive industries maintain research laboratories which both make use of the basic discoveries made in the universities and elsewhere and contribute their own. There are black spots, of course—industries that spend too little on research or organise it badly—but broadly speaking the need is realised and reasonably well met.

Pure science receives a big return for what it contributes to technology, and this in two ways, materially and in the realm of ideas. Consider first the material return: a modern physics laboratory could not work without instruments developed for technology and obtainable cheaply because industry needs them in large numbers. Take just two examples out of many. The use of high vacua—and how important this is!—has been enormously facilitated by the needs first of the electric-light industry and then of the manufacturers of radio valves. Again, the complicated electronic devices which crowd every physics research laboratory would be impossible without the cheap components of all kinds manufactured originally for radio and now for television. For this return by industry I sometimes think we academic scientists are not as grateful as we ought to be.

The other influence of technology is more subtle, but every bit as important. As science advances, concepts tend to become more and more abstract, further from anything that can literally be touched or handled. This being so, is there not a danger that we may lose touch with reality, and end up by supposing that some elaborate piece of mathematics represents reality when in fact it is only a creation of the mind, inspired indeed by physical reality, but no more like it than is a modern picture? I think we are safe so long as the people who make these theories are reasonably close to those who use them, not merely in laboratories, but in industry.

A Rational Universe

A theory that involves detailed consideration of the behaviour of particles less than a millionth of a millionth of an inch across would have seemed to Swift too absurd to be even worth ridicule. Yet one cannot regard it as a pipe dream when it leads to the great reactors of Calder Hall or Chapelcross. To me, the most amazing thing about science, and the most surprising and exciting fact about our world is this astonishing connection between high abstruse theoretical ideas and the matter of fact, in this case the housewife boiling her kettle with power from nuclei. This surely adds an immense thrill to discovery. I have no sympathy with those who regard technology as intellectually a poor relation of science. To me science without technology is incomplete and inconclusive. Systems of philosophy come and go, some are perhaps true, but who can tell? But when conclusions deduced by mathematical theory, from precise experiments, lead to detailed predictions from which working machines can be designed, machines which without the theory no one would have thought of in a million years, then indeed one knows that one lives in a universe that is rational and that one has found the key to one of its rooms.

CHLORIBUTOL IN OPHTHALMIC VEHICLES

PART II: THE RATE OF DECOMPOSITION IN BUFFERED SOLUTIONS

By R. A. Anderson and B. H. Stock
(Pharmacy Department, University of Adelaide)

Chlorbutol continues to be a widely used preservative for ophthalmic solutions, despite possible loss by volatilisation, sorption on to rubber closures and hydrolysis. Losses due to the first two factors can be eliminated by

using appropriate manufacturing techniques and suitable containers. The amount of chlorbutol lost by hydrolysis will vary with the vehicle used and in particular with the pH and the buffer capacity of the solution.

Although some ophthalmic solutions are slightly alkaline they are more commonly neutral or slightly acid; the buffer capacity may be high because of the addition of some buffer system.

This paper reports the rates of decomposition of chlorbutol in solutions maintained at pH 5, 6 and 7.

Procedure

Sufficient chlorbutol was dissolved in water to form an 0.67 per cent. w/v solution and 3 parts of this solution was added to 1 part of 0.8M acetate solution previously adjusted to the required pH. This gave solutions containing 0.5 per cent. w/v chlorbutol in M/5 acetate. The pH of these solutions was adjusted to exactly 5.0, 6.0 and 7.0 by additional amounts of acetic acid or sodium acetate as required and each was then assayed to determine the exact concentration of chlorbutol.

Samples of each solution were stored at 5 degrees, 25 degrees, 40 degrees and 55 degrees C. Acetate buffer was used in all of the solutions because it does not interfere with the determination of the amount of decomposition. Although satisfactory at pH 5, the acetate system has low buffer capacity in the other solutions and it was necessary to add small amounts of a concentrated sodium hydroxide solution to maintain pH at 6.0 and 7.0. These additions were made once or twice daily, depending on the rate of decomposition, and did not appreciably affect the concentration of chlorbutol.

The decomposition of the chlorbutol was followed by determining the concentration of chloride ion in the solution. The results are shown in the following graphs and in Table I.

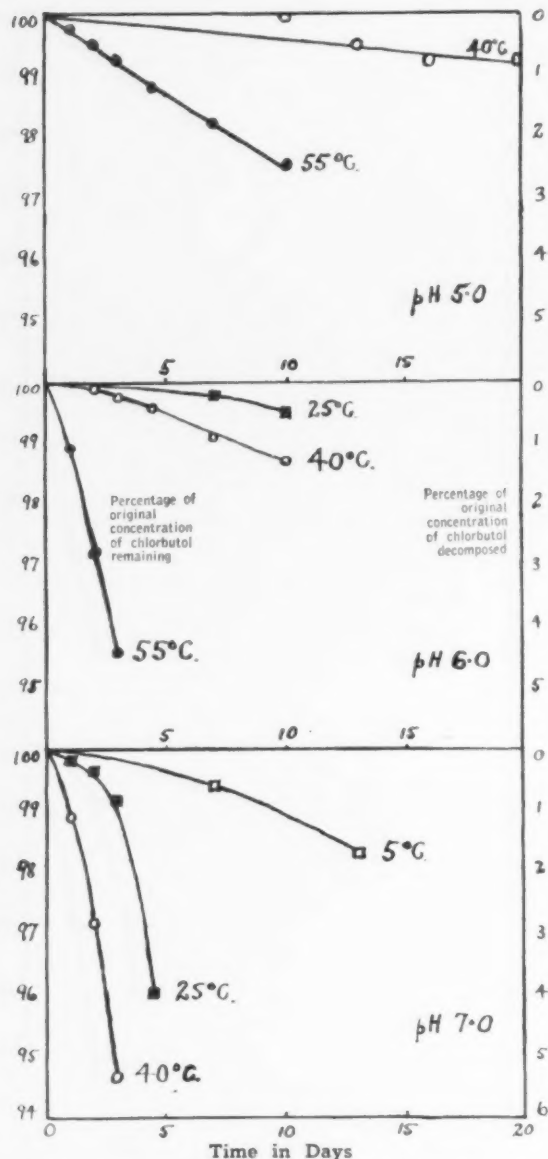
TABLE I
Effect of Storage at Various Temperatures on the Decomposition of Chlorbutol Solutions.

pH of solution	Temperature of storage in degrees C.	Period of storage in days	Decomposition as a percentage of original concentration
5.0	5	56	Nil
	25	35	0.25
	40	21	0.76
6.0	5	35	Nil
	25	10	0.24
	40	10	1.45
7.0	5	13	1.97
	25	4.4	3.94
	40	3	5.36

In addition the solution buffered to pH 5.0 and an unbuffered 0.5 per cent. chlorbutol solution with pH 5.22 were filled into 10 ml. glass ampoules; ampoules of each solution were heated at 100 degrees C. for periods of 30 and 60 minutes. The amounts of decomposition under these conditions are listed in Table II.

TABLE II
The Effect of Heating at 100° C. on Hydrolysis of 0.5% Chlorbutol Solution.

	Period of heating at 100° C. in mins.	Decomposition as a percentage of original concentration	Final pH
Unbuffered solution (original pH = 5.22)	30	0.86	3.21
	60	1.53	2.85
Buffered solution .. (original pH = 5.0)	30	1.00	4.98
	60	2.71	4.96



The Rate of Decomposition of Chlorbutol in Buffered Solutions.

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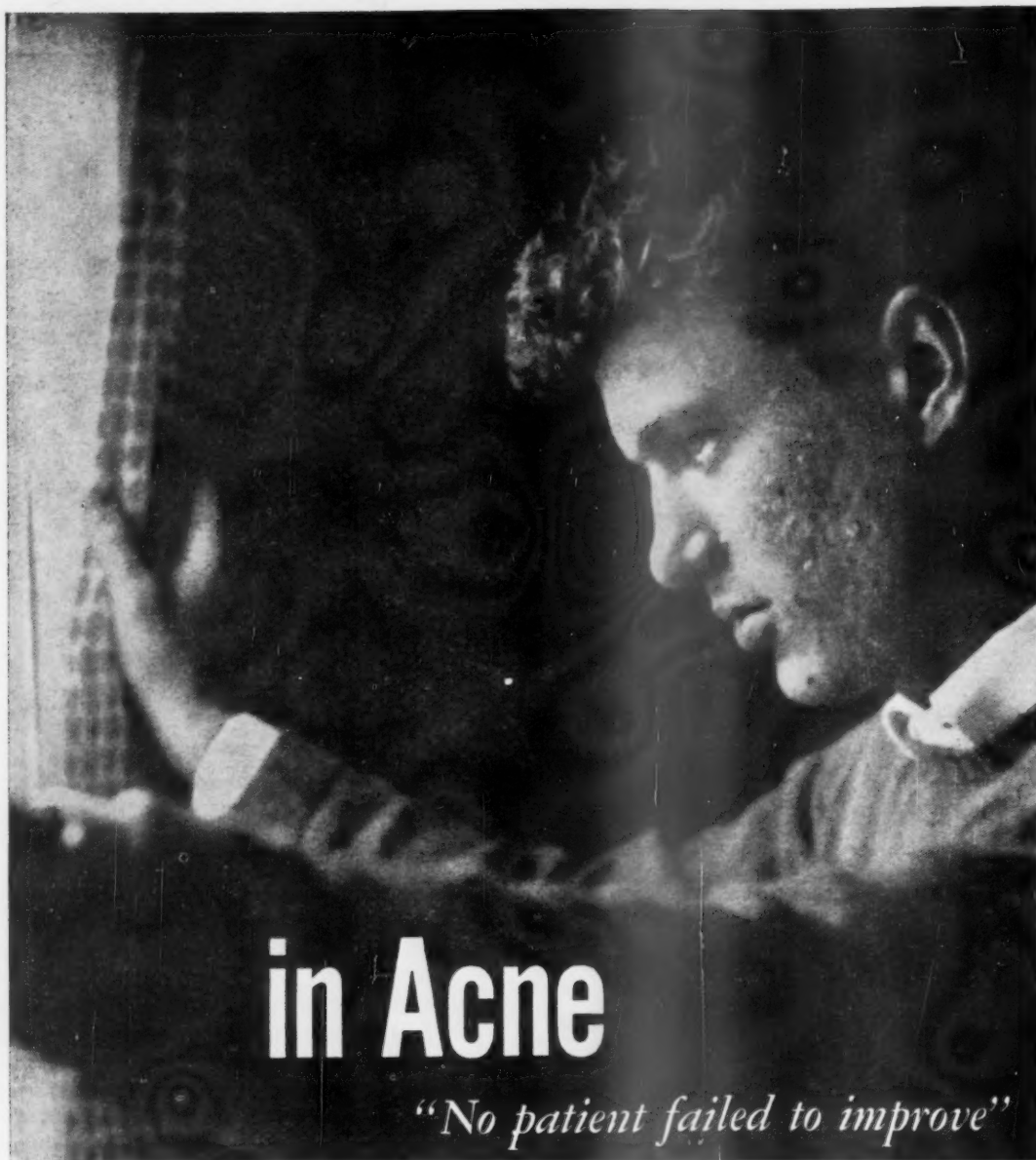
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in Acne

"No patient failed to improve"

I. Hodges, F. T. GP, 14:86, Nov., 1956.

So often "teen-aged" and "troubled" seem to go together. One frequent reason is that, at this most self-conscious of all ages, acne occurs to scar the personality as well as the face. Acne does, however, yield to therapeutic measures. No matter what the treatment, absolute cleanliness is a must. Systematic washing with pHisoHex rids the affected area of practically all bacteria. Used consistently, the element of infection in acne vulgaris soon disappears, the skin clears more rapidly and flare-ups are minimised.

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Discussion

In unbuffered aqueous solutions, chlorbutol decomposes at a rate which depends on the hydroxyl ion concentration, with formation of chloride ion and a reduction in the pH of the solution.

In an unbuffered solution containing, say, 0.5 per cent. chlorbutol, the decomposition of a small fraction of the chemical gives a solution which is slightly acid and in which further hydrolysis is relatively slow. It can be calculated that the decomposition of one-hundredth of the chlorbutol present in such a solution yields sufficient hydrogen chloride to reduce the pH to about 3. This is in good agreement with the results shown in Table II; these results are of the same order as the findings of Taub and Luckey (1). Similarly it can be calculated that the decomposition of only one ten-thousandth of the preservative present in an unbuffered 0.5 per cent. solution of chlorbutol in water suffices to reduce the pH of the solution to about 5, and, as shown in Table I and the top graph, further decomposition at ordinary temperatures is slow.

If the reduction of pH caused by the breakdown of these small amounts of chlorbutol is not contraindicated the stability of the preservative in unbuffered aqueous solutions is satisfactory.

Many ophthalmic solutions contain buffer systems; these may result from the medicament itself or they may be included to increase the efficacy of the solution, reduce irritation (2) or for some other reason. Under these circumstances the hydrogen chloride formed by hydrolysis of chlorbutol will reduce the pH by a relatively small amount. The data in Table I and the graphs show that for buffered solutions having pH about 5 decomposition at room temperatures is very small during the short storage periods normally allowed for extemporaneously prepared ophthalmic solutions. When such a solution is subjected to heat the amount of decomposition increases sharply. In solutions buffered at pH greater than 5 decomposition becomes appreciable, and chlorbutol is an unsuitable preservative. Not only is chemical stability less satisfactory, but the antibacterial activity of chlorbutol is greatly reduced as the pH increases from 5 to 7 (3).

The use of chlorbutol in fluorescein sodium solutions (e.g., 4, 7), in various sodium sulphacetamide solutions (e.g., 5, 8, 9), and in phosphate buffers (6, 10) seems undesirable.

Because in a buffered solution the concentration of hydroxyl ion is held practically constant, the decomposition of chlorbutol under such conditions might be expected to proceed as a pseudo first order reaction at a rate proportional to the concentration of chlorbutol remaining at any time. This is not supported by our experiments; the decomposition at pH 5 is consistent with a zero order reaction and the results at pH 6 and 7 suggest that either the reaction is autocatalytic or that some impurity which catalyses the reaction was introduced with the sodium hydroxide added to maintain the solutions at a constant pH. A more complete study of the reactions involved in the decomposition of chlorbutol is being undertaken.

Summary

The rates at which chlorbutol breaks down in buffered solutions has been determined.

At pH 5 the stability at normal room temperatures is satisfactory for the storage periods normally allowed for extemporaneously prepared ophthalmic solutions.

At higher pH decomposition is more rapid. Chlorbutol should not be used in neutral and alkaline solutions.

In unbuffered neutral solutions, the hydrolysis of very small amounts of chlorbutol causes the pH of the solution to fall, thereby retarding further breakdown. If the fall in pH is not contraindicated, stability of chlorbutol in such solutions is probably satisfactory.

This work was carried out in laboratories conducted jointly by The Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia and the University of Adelaide.

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CHEMICAL INDUSTRY IN EAST GERMANY

Manufacturing Chemist had in its issue for June 1960 a brief survey of the chemical industry in East Germany.

It was based in part on a statistical profile compiled recently by Joseph Crosfield & Sons from eastern sources.

We quote the following paragraphs:

"The chemical industry of East Germany, developed intensively by the Nazis as a war industry, remains today one of the most important in Europe. The present regime has recognised the importance of the industry as a bulwark of the national economy, and has built on the foundations of the Nazis so that today the industry employs just over 250,000 people, nearly 10% of the country's total industrial man power. Its output is worth over 8000 million marks p.a., almost 15% of gross industrial production and about 9½% of the gross national product.

Most of the chemical industry is state-owned, being controlled either centrally or locally in units called VEB's (volkseigener Betriebe). There are still privately owned factories, however, which fall into two groups: those in which the owner works under the direction of the government, and those which are true private firms. Private industry does not have an easy time and lacks the advantages of the state industries in obtaining supplies and in marketing its goods. Of the 250,000 workers in the chemical industry, only 20,000 work in truly private firms and just over 5000 in semi-private firms.

Private enterprise seems to be relatively flourishing in the pharmaceutical sector of the industry; of the 142 pharmaceutical enterprises, 91 are private and 6 semi-private. But the private firms employ only 3600 of the 15,283 workers in pharmaceuticals, so it is clear that they are very small establishments. In fact they contribute only 70 million marks to the total pharmaceutical output of 420 million marks.

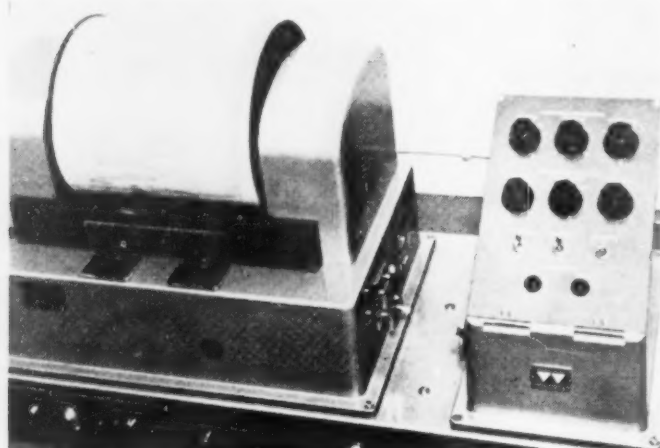
Before the war Berlin was the only real centre of pharmaceutical industry in East Germany. Since the war existing factories in Berlin have been enlarged, e.g. Schering, Grunau Chemical Works and Kalichemis, and new factories have been built at Dresden, Dessau and Jena. Jenapharm, Jena, is particularly important. Built originally to make antibiotics, it now makes penicillin, streptomycin, anti-T.B. drugs, anaesthetics and vitamins. East Germany now claims to be self-sufficient in pharmaceuticals and is, indeed, a considerable exporter. Production in 1958 included 464 million units of insulin, 3.8 million mega units of penicillin (a slight reduction compared with 1957), 3340 kg. of streptomycin base, and 2412 kg. of chloramphenicol. Other figures given in the book (for 1957) are 30,636 kg. aminophenazone, 169 tons of sulphonamides, 266,778 kg. of phenacetin and 72,755 kg. of caffeine.

The East Germans trade mainly with Russia and other Communist countries. Russia is a major supplier of chemical raw materials. There is a pipeline for oil deliveries from Russia which are due to quadruple by 1965 to a total of 4.8 million tons to supply East Germany's growing petroleum chemicals industry.

INFRA RED ABSORPTION SPECTROPHOTOMETRY AT THE PHARMACY SCHOOL, UNIVERSITY OF SYDNEY

The problem of finding suitable or more satisfactory methods for the analysis of pharmaceutical products is an ever-growing one, but one which is being met by the availability of a range of physical instruments of increasing sophistication and complexity. The determination of the critical purity of many of the raw materials and intermediates, as well as the analysis of multi-component-finished pharmaceuticals, calls for rapid and accurate methods of analysis only attainable in most cases by the use of modern physical methods.

Light absorption techniques in the ultra violet and visible regions of the spectrum have proved to be of



Infra Red Spectrophotometer Recording a Spectrum

such great value for routine analysis that no pharmaceutical control laboratory is complete without a spectrophotometer. Nevertheless the increasing complexity of the chemical substances present in many medical preparations and the need to analyse and detect mixtures of isomers and compounds which are difficult to separate chemically is beginning to show the limitations of the ultra violet and visible regions. It is for these very problems that the infra red region is potentially so useful.

The infra red technique has for many years held an established position in most research laboratories, but only recently has it been applied in the field of pharmaceutical analysis. The fact that every organic compound has its own infra red spectrum is the basis of both qualitative and quantitative infra red analysis. Quantitative problems usually consist of a comparison of a spectrum with one or more reference spectra of pure compounds. Such a comparison may be used to identify single compounds and to detect mixtures and impurities. It is the usefulness of the technique in the quantitative analysis of the mixtures of compounds which are difficult to separate chemically which is making an infra red spectrophotometer such a useful unit in a pharmaceutical laboratory.

Probably the most spectacular application of the infra red method has been in the steroid field. The adrenocortical hormones all have characteristic infra red spectra and methods have been described for the determination of methyl testosterone, estradiol and pregnenolone. Other substances which may be analysed in this way are the antibiotics, penicillin, tetracycline,

mycomycin, ampicillin, magnamycin, and the vitamins, A, B₁₂, D₂ and D₃. Infra red spectra provide the most specific means for characterisation of the alkaloid group and mixtures of barbiturates in various pharmaceutical products may be conveniently estimated, e.g., phenobarbitone, cyclobarbitone, butobarbitone and thiopentone. These are a few outstanding examples of the fields of analysis which may be exploited by this technique and it is significant to note that official recognition is shortly to be given to infra red techniques by the *United States Pharmacopoeia*, which intends to adopt the infra red spectra of the official steroids as one of the criteria of purity. Reference samples for compounds will be supplied by the U.S.P. authorities if required.

It seems likely that other pharmacopoeias will follow and that the infra red method will become important in the characterisation and estimation of the purity of complex official substances.

The Pharmacy Department at the University of Sydney has recently purchased a Perkin Elmer Model 21 Infra Red Spectrophotometer. This instrument will be a valuable addition to the range of physical instruments used for teaching and for research in the department. However, such instruments should never be idle and it is proposed that a technical officer will be employed to carry out spectrophotometric determinations for the department and for members of the pharmaceutical industry who demand a high standard for their products, but who do not have sufficient use to warrant the purchase of such an expensive instrument. Already the following manufacturers have expressed a desire to take advantage of this proposal:

Abbott Laboratories Pty. Ltd.
Andrews Laboratories Pty. Ltd.
Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd.
Drug Houses of Australia Ltd.
Merck, Sharp and Dohme (Aust.) Pty. Ltd.

and it is anticipated that more will be interested when the instrument is fully installed.

B.H.P. GRANT TO C.S.I.R.O. FOR TINPLATE RESEARCH

The Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Australia's sole producer of tinplate, has made a grant of £6000 per annum to support tinplate research in C.S.I.R.O.

The grant will be used to support investigations at the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Food Preservation and Transport, Homebush, New South Wales. The division is the main centre in Australia for research on tinplate packaging problems.

One research project to be undertaken will be a study of the reasons why certain foods, such as canned pears, sometimes cause intense corrosion of tinplate. The reasons why some foods cause deep pitting of the tinplate will also be sought. Both these problems often cause severe losses in the food canning industry.

Until 1957, when B.H.P. opened its new plant at Port Kembla, Australian supplies of tinplate were all imported. Now, however, the company supplies hot-dipped tinplate for the majority of the food cans manufactured in Australia.

Now that tinplate is made in Australia, it will be possible for research workers to trace the history of the plate right back to the steel ingot, which will be very useful in corrosion studies. This was seldom if ever possible when all tinplate used in Australia was imported.



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Training and Education in Management for Pharmacists

By E. G. Brightford, B.Com., A.S.A.A., A.C.I.S., M.B.P.S.

Lecture No. 3 in the 1960 series of lectures on Merchandising and Pharmacy Administration. Sponsored by Vick Products Pty. Ltd.—Victorian College of Pharmacy.

1—Introduction

The previous three lectures should have provided considerable evidence for the need in improving management skills by retail pharmacists. If we have isolated certain facts, shown to have scientific qualities, then it should logically follow that they ought to be teachable. Once we agree that management skills are more than luck, intuition, or special gifts, we should be in a position to state that management is a scientific discipline and can from there progress towards examining the best ways of learning and teaching these skills.

II—How Can We Best Teach These Skills?

There is considerable evidence to show that management—as distinct from, say, chemistry or accountancy—is not taught in most cases by the usual traditional methods. It may be worthwhile examining this in more detail.

Both in Australia and overseas there are university and other courses at the undergraduate level in such subjects as Business Administration, Production Management, Marketing, Personnel Management, etc. But if we look closer we will find that in most countries these undergraduate courses developed from post-graduate courses. In other words, attention was first focussed on teaching existing managers before considering the teaching of future managers.

There may be a number of distinct reasons for this development and I do not know of any specific study that would have investigated this subject and drawn some valid conclusions. I would suggest, however, several alternative reasons that could explain this course of development in broad terms.

1. **Historical:** This would indicate that in the eyes of many people management was still a prerogative of the gifted, successful or merely privileged groups. Hence the very thought of teaching such subjects to all and sundry was anathema. But it was initially conceded that once a person has reached management status by one way or another, it was justified to send him along to seminars, lectures or other courses where he could sharpen and improve the skills he was already assumed to possess. Needless to say this would be the view of the existing managers—who would resist the thought that management can be practised only by anyone properly qualified (which they usually were not).

2. **Academic:** There is ample evidence that in the minds of academic teaching staff, money-making in general and business management in particular, has for a long time been an occupation below the status and dignity of a professional person. Anything apart from the most basic scientific and humanistic disciplines were to be excluded from universities. This attitude is by no means dead. Only this year has the University of Melbourne conceded its responsibility for teaching the application of science to industry by establishing a chair of applied science. The Commerce School had to fight for many years to become established and accepted. There are still too many (and often unjustified) cracks made at American universities for teaching management subjects.

3. **Logical:** There may be some very sound reasons based on logic as distinct from the two preceding reasons which are based on emotion only. This third reason could follow the following argument—

- (a) Management is more difficult to teach to undergraduates because it cannot provide the same practice in the laboratory or tutorial session as many other subjects.
- (b) It has definite limitations because it combines technical skills from other disciplines (be it economics, engineering, accounting or psychology) and cannot completely stand on its own feet.
- (c) It is more difficult to grasp at the undergraduate than at the experienced graduate level.
- (d) It could have some dangers by divorcing it completely from practice and assuming that a raw graduate in management would be capable of assuming a managerial position without considerable practical training.

Whether we accept all or any of these arguments, the fact remains that even today in Australia most of the teaching of management skills is at the post-graduate level. In Victoria this includes—

The Administrative Staff College at Mount Eliza.

The Melbourne University Summer School.

The Management course at the Royal Melbourne Technical College.

The courses conducted by the Australian Institute of Management.

At the undergraduate level we find some subjects included in various University and Technical College syllabuses—but apart from some optional subjects in the B.Com. course at Melbourne, these are very brief indeed.

There is however another important aspect in considering the methods of teaching. In most instances the traditional methods of lecturing and learning from books have been superseded by the use of—

Syndicate discussion groups.

Individual or group assignments.

Case studies.

These, and other variations of these three methods all have two features in common—

Learning takes place by doing rather than listening or looking (and we do know that this is the most effective method).

Teaching is related to specific problems (as in case studies) rather than to pure theory.

The case study method originated at the Harvard University School of Business Administration (which is a post-graduate course). The method developed and now widely used is to write up the histories of various organisations, relating to certain problems over a period, and giving this as a project to students to analyse and develop solutions before they were told what in fact had been done and with what results. Obviously the number of variables in any business situation is such that no single perfect solution can ever be found, but the pooling of ideas and their systematic analysis has proven to be a most successful method of teaching.

The Syndicate approach, using hypothetical problems rather than case histories, has been used extensively in

Military Staff Colleges and was adopted by the Administrative Staff College at Henley in England and more recently at Mt. Eliza. These Colleges do use lecturers both to provide background information and to assist students in evaluating the findings of the various syndicates.

There is no doubt that these newer forms of teaching have been most successful. We should remember, however, that they apply to people who can already draw on their past experience and previous training. Most of those who attend the Summer School and the Staff College are in the 35 to 45 age bracket and their salaries would tend to be in the £2500 to £5000 range.

It would be debatable whether the same techniques would be applicable to undergraduates although syndicate work is being used to some extent at both the University and the Melbourne Technical College.

III—Management Training For Pharmacists

If our proposition in the previous lecture that management skills must be used by pharmacists has been accepted, then it must inevitably follow that some or all of the methods considered for teaching these skills also apply to pharmacists. We are therefore concerned with answering three questions—

- (a) What management subjects should a pharmacist be taught?
- (b) What stage in his professional training should this take place?
- (c) What methods are to be used?

(a) The answer to the first question is self-evident. It must include all the subjects we have considered previously—both those that could be called general—dealing with overall planning, forecasting, control and policy and the specific ones dealing with matters of finance, supply, staff, sales, advertising and merchandising.

The only query would be the emphasis to be placed on any of them. This again follows practical requirements. Obviously more emphasis has to be placed on merchandising than staff control—stock control than cost accounting—as the nature of a retail business must have its priorities as against other types of business organisations.

(b) The second question is at what stage of his professional career should the pharmacist be taught. My answer would be—at all stages—but by different methods. Under the new syllabus of the College, I would suggest that we distinguish 4 stages—thus answering both the second and third question:

Early Undergraduate—the last year (or 3rd) of the full-time course.

Late Undergraduate—the final year (or 4th) when the student works as an apprentice.

Early Post-graduate—the young pharmacist who is still employed or has just started his business.

Late Post-graduate—the successfully established master pharmacist stage.

(c) What methods—I would suggest different methods for each stage—with different emphasis on subjects. Let us look at them in more detail.

Early Undergraduate: This is a stage of basic information giving, of dealing with broad principles and creating an interest. This stage—which is part of the full-time training of a student—must be in the traditional style of lectures and prescribed reading. Although details have not been finalised, it can be confidently stated that from 1962 onwards 3rd year students will receive some 20 or so lectures dealing with a wide variety of aspects of management, merchandising and pharmacy organisation. This is the only stage of the three that does exist in a planned and organised fashion.

The next three stages should be considered as suggestions for you to take away—think—and, I hope, act upon.

Late Undergraduate: I am sure that for the successful teaching of management skills, methods using other than the lecture techniques are essential. They need to be no more than what is used by the Universities at

the moment in teaching social sciences, viz.:

Tutorials.

Assignments.

Field Work (or visits) where applicable.

To be more specific, I would suggest that the 4th year student should be compelled to undertake—

Attending tutorials and discussion groups, say, once a week, perhaps in his own time. These tutorials should be led by lecturers who have taught the student in the 3rd year and other experienced and trained men from both retail pharmacy and the pharmaceutical industry generally.

These tutorials should help the student to connect what he has learned from books and what he is learning in practice in the pharmacy and assist him to integrate the two streams of learning into a well balanced body of knowledge. The assignments would take care of the practical side of what students have carried out in the pharmacy and should culminate in an essay or short thesis on a practical aspect of pharmacy management.

The field work should consist of guided visits to both warehouses and factories in the pharmaceutical industry and perhaps individual visits to the other retail outlets which are becoming the greatest threat to the prosperity of retail pharmacy—the self-service grocer, the supermarket, the variety chain store. What the student observes can be readily included in his written assignment.

Early Post-graduate: Facilities should be established on the pattern of post graduate schools of business administration for the young qualified pharmacist to study management problems in a planned and organised manner. This is the stage when as a young professional person they are starting on the most complex and responsible part of their career—establishing their own business. Surely this is the time when they need both help, advice and the opportunity to exchange ideas amongst themselves. This is the stage when patterns of behaviour start to crystallise, when the formative stages of a person reach their end.

Without being so ambitious as to suggest the 6 weeks or 3 months courses, it should be possible to conduct the regular evening sessions or week-end conferences to provide at least some of the equivalent of what the Summer School and the Staff College are doing.

Late Post-graduate: The man in business or profession requires an occasional stimulant to remind him of what he may know, but does not always practice, and to keep him up to date with new developments. A pharmacist has already the unenviable task of being concerned with the most rapidly growing and changing of all industries—pharmaceuticals. More inventions and new products are developed by the pharmaceutical industry than any other. But management—particularly retailing—is an equally dynamic process and the pharmacist cannot content himself with the old-fashioned merchandising any more than with dispensing old-fashioned drugs.

You may agree with me in this split-up—or you may not. In any case, having posed the argument that such teaching is desirable, in fact essential, it is only proper to follow up with some practical suggestions.

Stage 1 in the undergraduate phase is already covered. Details may not be available, but we can be confident not only that students of the Victorian College of Pharmacy will receive training in management subjects, but also that this will be more advanced than in any other Australian Pharmacy College, or similar body, but also more advanced than what is apparently available overseas.

Such a statement ought to cause many of us to sit back with satisfaction and be content to leave it at that. To be satisfied, however, to do merely better than others—particularly better than one's next-door neighbour—is a sign of parochialism. I submit that parochialism is neither typical of Victoria—Australia's fastest growing State—nor of pharmacy, representing one of the oldest and at the same time most dynamically developing industry and profession.

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On the contrary, having just about reached the point where the first part of our ideal programme has been planned, it is now time to start working on the second, third and fourth stage.

I submit that there is not only a need for teaching management subjects, but also a real and effective demand for it. During the past 10 years I have been privileged to be associated with a number of training activities in Retail Management, sponsored by a well-known pharmaceutical co-operative company. My first hand contact with many pharmacists and apprentices has convinced me that the demand for such activities is very real indeed. The time has perhaps come when the responsibility for undertaking the organisation of such teaching should be that of the professional body of pharmacy rather than a single company.

What is suggested is by no means new or difficult. The second stage—for fourth year students—should follow a pattern clearly established for both undergraduate and graduate students in the social sciences. This is a straight academic matter that ought not to present any real problems.

The third and fourth stage—teaching at the graduate level—is more divorced from academic work and ought to follow the pattern of such organisations as the Australian Institute of Management and other professional bodies. The Australian Institute of Management has recently inaugurated a section dealing with smaller businesses.

In the pharmaceutical profession in Victoria we have some 1500 smaller businesses—all with the same problems and interests. Surely it is not impossible to envisage that these 1500 businesses get together—through an already established professional or other body (be it the Society or the Guild) and start implementing activities much on the same lines as we find in other industries and professions.

I have no doubt whatsoever that we are living in an age where the big companies are swallowing up the small ones—unless the small ones get together and develop the same know-how and has the same strength that gives this tremendous advantage to the big ones.

I am equally confident that we have all the requirements to do something about my proposals—

We have the technical knowledge.

We have evidence of interest and enthusiasm, and, if we look for it—we can even find the finance.

All we need is the decision and determination to translate good intentions into action.

FORMULA FOR SUCCESS:

DARE TO BE DIFFERENT!

Today, more than ever before, there is a definite need for a thorough re-evaluation of lines, price ranges and types of merchandise. Continuing expansion and encroachment of the large department stores and chains into the suburban areas and cities, which were formerly the exclusive preserves of the smaller independents, have made this imperative.

This need is greater in children's wear than in any other merchandising division. If the smaller independent hopes to survive he must "dare to be different." No longer can he afford the luxury of carrying the same children's wear lines and the same items which are carried by all the stores in his shopping area.

Recently I made a trip to the mid-west to do a survey of the children's wear operation for one of our member stores. The need for resource analysis was quite evident. A city of slightly over 100,000 is serviced by two large department stores and two large, fine specialty stores, plus the usual chain stores. I found all four major stores carrying the identical dress line, practically the same coat and snow suit line, and three out of the four the same sportswear line.

Now I am not denying the fact that each duplicated line is one of the key resources in its respective field,

nor can I dispute the fact that each store was doing a substantial children's wear business. But I could not help wondering why a customer would shop in the children's department of Store A as opposed to Stores B, C or D, especially since all were offering almost identical merchandise at the same prices and extending the same services. Sooner or later the discriminating customer will have to drive to another city for her children's wear needs.

Everyone is at Fault

Who is to blame for such a situation? Certainly the individual store buyers, who for some strange reason feel impelled to buy the same merchandise carried by their competitors. Most certainly the vendors and their salesmen, for being so hungry that they would willingly allow a given area to become super-saturated with their merchandise.

It seems that when a particular line is carried by a competitor in town, every other children's wear buyer in that city must have the same line. If she cannot get it on her own, she insists that her New York office go to bat for her.

It is true that the key children's wear resources in each merchandise category can almost be counted on the fingers of one hand. It is equally true that at the retail level our markets have experienced a tremendous growth in the number of stores clamouring for these key lines. It should thus be obvious to any smart children's wear buyer or store owner that this is all the more reason for any store to strive to develop an image that is completely different from that of its competitors.

"Being different" does not necessarily mean the carrying of second-rate lines or sub-standard merchandise. It simply means that the children's wear buyer must make a determined effort to buy and stock merchandise which is different from that carried by the other stores in town.

It is conceivable that in the average city the same brand line might easily be carried by one department store and by one specialty shop without impairing the image of either. But it is obviously ridiculous for all the stores in any city to buy and promote the same lines as is the case in so many cities today.

Here is the Solution

With a little extra effort any smart buyer can seek out and promote lines or items which have no representation in her city or area. If she gives these vendors enough business to keep them happy, they will not peddle their lines all over town. The all-important thing is to impress upon the principals of these firms that any deviation from the promised confinement will result in the instant dropping of the line. These few limited resources, possibly one or two in each category, will provide the background or line part of the operation. With the help of her New York office buyer, the alert retail buyer can then seek out key items which will supplement the basics and spark the entire operation.

In no time at all, the store adopting this technique will become known for the outstanding, unusual, different looking merchandise it carries. It will attract a discriminating clientele interested in the smart and up-to-to-the-minute fashions rather than price per se.

Upon my return from the survey trip previously mentioned, my children's wear buyer was instructed to select for immediate delivery dressy type girls' dresses in 3-to-6x and 7-to-14 from resources other than those carried by all the stores in this particular mid-western city. A half dozen of each of four styles in 7-to-14 were purchased and shipped. By the day after their arrival, check-outs of five out of six, and six out of six, were reported.

Why?

Because they were different from any of the dresses in any of the store stocks in town. In the days ahead the children's wear buyer who "dares to be different" and who stays as far away as possible from the lines carried by her competitors, will make the greatest strides in her community.—"Department Store Economist," per "Trader's News."

Brand Versus Generic Names

Senate Inquiry in U.S.A.

Over the years discussion has taken place in this country on the desirability or otherwise of requiring that all branded drugs be labelled or prescribed by the generic name.

Australian Pharmacy and Health Laws require that the actual drug ordered shall be supplied. Substitution is illegal. If a particular brand is demanded, it must be supplied. This is a principle inherent in common law, apart from any statutory provision, because it goes to the root of the contract between vendor and purchaser.

Notwithstanding this, the multiplicity of names for a single product can be embarrassing and confusing. This is one reason why there has been some support in pharmaceutical circles for proposals to require that the common or generic name should always be written.

American pharmaceutical publications which have come to hand report that a U.S.A. Senate and Anti-Trust and Monopoly Sub-Committee met during the month of May and examined witnesses for the purpose of finding a basis for drafting legislation to require the writing of prescriptions in generic names.

Pharmaceutical manufacturers have naturally a very important stake in this matter and we have received a copy of the statement made by Dr. Newell Stewart, Executive Vice-President of the National Pharmaceutical Council, presented to the Committee.

This is a very informative document and presents as good a case against substitution and for the protection of brand names as has been written. In the introduction to his statement, Dr. Stewart relates that he is a registered pharmaceutical chemist with experience in various capacities in the profession for 45 years. He received his degree in pharmacy from West Virginia University in 1923, practised as a retail chemist for three years and for 22 years after that conducted his own pharmacy in Arizona. He was a member of the Arizona State Board of Pharmacy and was President of the American Pharmaceutical Association in 1954.

As Executive Vice-President of the National Pharmaceutical Council, he heads a powerful and influential group comprising 22 top concerns engaged in the manufacture of pharmaceutical preparations in the United States. The purposes of the National Pharmaceutical Council, as stated by Dr. Stewart, are:—

1. To benefit public interest by promoting the highest professional standards in the manufacture, distribution and dispensing of prescription medication and other pharmaceutical products.
2. To benefit the pharmaceutical industry by promoting public relations programmes on behalf of pharmacists and others in the industry.
3. To promote the interests of the public, physicians, pharmacists and others in the pharmaceutical industry by encouraging the highest standards of ethics and integrity in the manufacture, distribution and dispensing of prescription medication and other pharmaceutical products.
4. To collect and disseminate information concerning laws, regulations and governmental agencies dealing with the manufacture and distribution of prescription medication and other pharmaceutical products as a contribution to the better understanding thereof in the public interest.

Although not strictly relevant to the inquiry, Dr. Stewart referred to other activities of the N.P.C.

Publication of a booklet, "Why All the Mystery in Prescriptions," was designed to explain in non-technical language aspects of the operation of the profession of

pharmacy or the operation of the drug industry which commonly are misunderstood by the public.

Reprints were distributed to 54,537 pharmacies throughout the country and there were 13,000 repeat orders. Copies were sent also to 147,587 physicians. The total number of copies was 900,000. The booklet was translated and reprinted in many countries.

In 1954, when leaders in retail pharmacy organisations were decrying the lack of good public relations programmes, N.P.C. prepared and distributed a pamphlet called "I Hate to Buy Drugs, But . . ." The booklet was a concise explanation of the great expense involved in the development in modern miracle drugs. In 1959 the N.P.C. sponsored a seminar for deans and members of faculties of pharmacy schools throughout the country.

This Council also has offered its assistance to Pharmacy Boards by providing information which would help the Boards to obtain good legislation in the pharmacy field and enforce their laws effectively.

This preamble to the statements leads into a statement of the Council's attitude towards the practice of substitution. Dr. Stewart defines substitution as "the dispensing of a different drug or brand of drug in place of the drug or brand of drug ordered or prescribed without the express consent of the prescribing practitioner." He reviewed the incidence of the practice from the time of the edict of Emperor Frederic II in 1227, which required that medicines must be prepared according to the prescription or formula and the compounding must not cheat by the use of "quid pro quo." This edict forbade all substitution under the penalty of confiscation of all goods if done without the consent of the prescribing physician.

In 1897 the "American Journal of Pharmacy" made special reference to the subject. A quotation from an editorial article in the Journal reads:—

"Certainly every physician has a right to specify any particular manufacturer's preparation, and the patient has a right to receive it. If the pharmacist to whom the prescription is presented for compounding does not care to furnish the product of the specified manufacturer, he has a right to decline and to return the prescription. He has no right, however, to substitute his own or anybody else's preparation for the one specified, even if he is sure the substitute is as good, or, as he may think, better."

He quotes from a publication of the National Association of Retail Druggists the following statement on the duties of the pharmacist in relation with the physician:

"The pharmacist should not, under any circumstances, substitute one article for another or one make of an article for another in a prescription without the consent of the physician who wrote it. No change should be made in the physician's prescription, except such as is essentially warranted by correct pharmaceutical procedure."

Many other authorities are quoted and the following resolutions passed in 1952 at the annual meeting of the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy are cited:—

WHEREAS: The best interests of the profession of pharmacy are served by an uncompromising policy of strict adherence to the highest ethical standards, and

WHEREAS: The dispensing of drugs precisely in accordance with the physician's prescription, having due regard for the fundamentals of the practice of pharmacy, is and always has been a basic tenet of the professional pharmacist's code of ethics, therefore be it

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Acetophenolisatin 5 mg.

in bland glycerin base

Directions

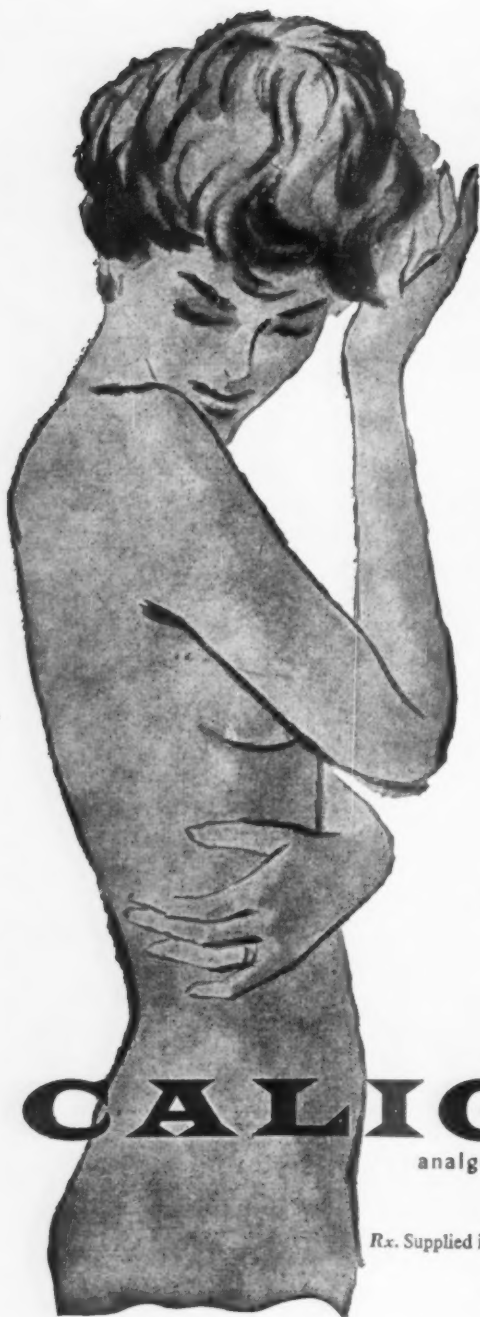
Adults and Children: use one suppository as required

Infants: use half a suppository

Presentation and Price

	W'sale	Retail
Dispenser of 6 suppositories	5/4	8/-
Cartons of 48 suppositories (8 dispensers of 6 suppositories)	38/9	

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RESOLVED: That the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy condemn as unethical the dispensing of a pharmaceutical preparation or brand thereof other than that ordered or prescribed, and be it further

RESOLVED: That the Board of Pharmacy or similar agency in each State should have the power to take appropriate action against pharmacists engaging in such practice, including the power to impose fines and revoke licences, and be it further

RESOLVED: That this Association urge the adoption of appropriate legislation and regulations, where not already in force, in all the various States, in order to carry out the purpose of the foregoing resolutions.

On the question of the relationship of the N.P.C. with State Boards of Pharmacy, the following statement is made:

"We do not appear before them. We do not file complaints with them or receive reports of decisions from them. We do what we can to urge them to be effective agencies of the State in stamping out substitution and other frauds. We try to help them to be good law enforcement agencies."

The following are further quotations from the comprehensive statement of Dr. Stewart:

"When a patient presents a prescription, the pharmacist has no right whatsoever to make any change without consulting the prescriber, except the addition of inert ingredients required."

"For the pharmacist to impose his judgment on that of the physician is assuming a responsibility he is not qualified to assume."

"A pharmacist has a great deal at stake in the way of education, reputation and investment and he too feels the same obligation to the public as a physician."

"The ethical pharmacist will not dispense an unknown brand, as he usually has no way of ascertaining whether there is adequate control exercised in its production."

"The heart of the difficulty lies in the fact that drugs bearing the same generic name are not necessarily therapeutic equivalents."

"A physician in prescribing a particular brand of drug may be doing so because that brand has characteristics which the physician wants his patient to have and which may not be present in other brands."

"If a patient has allergies which the physician must consider in prescribing for other ailments, he may select a brand which he knows is in a type of base to which his patient is not allergic. Tampering with such a prescription could be harmful."

"If a drug is prescribed which must be given in sustained release medication, it may be of crucial importance that a proper level of the drug be maintained in the patient's system over many hours. Failure of the sustained release mechanisms to operate correctly can produce a severe over-dose of the drug given. Not all sustained release devices have proven equally effective. . . ."

"Caloric content is another consideration which may cause a prescriber to select a particular brand of drug for diabetic patients."

"Because drugs with the same generic name are not necessarily therapeutic equivalents, we have undertaken a hospital relations programme designed to assist the health team resolve problems presented by the development of hospital formularies."

"We believe it is in the public interest to require that a prescribed drug must be dispensed."

"The National Pharmaceutical Council is still exploring the effect hospital drug dispensing practices have on the public, physicians, pharmacy profession and the pharmaceutical industry."

"We shall never oppose any constructive proposal; but we insist that the medical profession be left free to prescribe exactly what is seen fit and that the public be assured that it gets what the doctor prescribes."

THE COST OF MEDICINE

During recent years the cost of medicine has become ever more popular as a topic of conversation. Credit for this must go almost entirely to the columnists and reporters to whom it was a boon as a ready-made subject to fill up those awkward few inches of column on almost any page of a daily newspaper. Now, as part of the cost of all medical services, it is a subject for investigation by a Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Minister of Health.

While the appearance of the Commission will be welcomed by the pharmacist who has had to endure for so many years the criticism—mostly uninformed—of the prices of his products, there are two aspects of the Commission's appointment which cause some surprise. The first is the wording of its terms of reference, which speaks of "the high cost of medicine." The first impression given by this wording is that somebody has prejudged the issue, like a judge directing a jury to "establish why the accused is guilty." The kinder and probably more correct view is that this unfortunate wording is due entirely to inadvertence. Perhaps the clerk who first jotted down the notes on his blotter did not revise them carefully before handing them to the typist. In any case, the Pharmaceutical Society, which has agreed to submit evidence to the Commission, should have no difficulty in clearing up this aspect of the matter.

The second cause of surprise is the absence of a pharmacist from the membership of the Commission. Perhaps this is also an inadvertent omission, but one can only feel that the presence of a qualified pharmacist would have been of considerable value to the Commission in its investigations.

Whatever the reason for the omission, let us say emphatically and sincerely that it is not to be laid at the door of the members of the Commission, who are in no way responsible for its composition—nor its terms of reference. These gentlemen have undertaken a task which may lead to conclusions of great value to the pharmaceutical profession, and we wish them all success in their work. Pharmacy has nothing to hide and much to be proud of and the profession will spare no effort to assist the Commission to establish the simple truth which, we believe, will speak more eloquently for the profession than any publicity or propaganda which can be artificially conceived.

In particular, we express the hope that the Commission will be fortunate enough to avoid the one fatal pitfall into which some overseas commissions have stumbled.

This pitfall is the temptation to make an issue of practices, price structures and profit margins which are not peculiar to the profession, commercial and industrial sections under investigation. What is permissible in the legal profession or in architecture and engineering should not be a subject for investigation with the doctor and pharmacist. What is common practice in any field of trade or industry should not be singled out for investigation when it falls in the field of pharmacy.

Any thought that medicine, as a vital necessity, should qualify for differential treatment, should perish at birth, for it should never be forgotten that the average monthly expenditure per family on this "vital necessity" is little over 10/-, while the average instalment on the family car is something over £20 per month. The impact of an additional 100 per cent. on medicine, therefore, has the same financial impact as an additional 2½ per cent. on the cost of the family car.

If this pitfall of discrimination can be successfully avoided, the inquiry should not present many difficulties and the Commission can be confident of producing a valuable report which will explain to the country many aspects of medical costs which are not at present understood.—"South African Pharmaceutical Journal."

The Dilemma of the Sole Proprietor

By Phil Glanzer

One-man businesses (retail, manufacturing, wholesale, etc.) constitute 70% of the total number of business organisations in U.S.A.

When the sole owner of a business dies, his business is merely one item in the assets of his estate—very likely the largest one, and, conversely, the debts of the business are also the debts of the estate. Just as in the owner's lifetime, this business must continue to support his family and pay its debts.

With the loss of the owner and manager, that this will be done in the manner to which the family is accustomed is, of course, most unlikely. Indeed, the process of turning the frozen assets of the business into income—a feat so readily accomplished by the owner—is a very difficult problem for his heirs.

Let us examine this predicament. When the owner dies, one of a number of things must be done, depending upon his will and the laws applicable.

- (a) The business can be left to a son or widow or other heir.
- (b) The business can be sold.
- (c) The executors can carry on the business.
- (d) The business can be liquidated.

Each of these procedures presents difficulties. Sale might be forced by either cash needs or demands of the heirs or insufficiency of authority. A forced sale could result in a severe loss, for it is unlikely to bring in a satisfactory price. A buyer must be found who has the funds and is willing to use them. This is not always easy, and the prospective purchaser may know that he can offer a figure well below the true value with a good possibility of its acceptance.

For the executors to run the business means hiring a responsible graduate, professional or business man, to act as manager. Locating such a man is not easy. His future is insecure, as the job is temporary. Also, he must be paid. A widow is very unlikely to be a graduate, and so not qualified to run the business. The son may still be a minor or, even if he is a graduate or businessman himself, he may not enjoy the respect of the employees or possess the necessary capital or credit.

Whatever happens to the business, there will be a demand for funds. Debts, succession duties and administrative costs have to be met. Income for the family has to be provided. The time element is most important. These funds are needed quickly.

Demands of creditors are payable on death, and most creditors are particularly insistent at such times, as is well known. Taxes and court costs have legal time limits. Credit needs are urgent if the business is to be maintained during the transition period. Employees have to be paid and their loyalties retained.

A one-man business in almost all instances is the

proprietor's life's work. Into it he has put all his skills and energies. He has been careful to establish his credit and build up goodwill over the years and perhaps taken a responsible role in community life. Is it not a great misfortune, therefore, that these years of labour should vanish overnight?

To meet the problems and set up a well-planned working programme for taking care of the business and the family at death, business life insurance is now widely in use.

In establishing such a programme, the proprietor needs three things: (1) A will covering the disposition of his business; (2) a buy and sell agreement or carefully drawn plans for disposal or continuation of the business; and (3) life insurance fitted into the programme to provide funds to carry out the details of the plan.

The details in any specific case do not follow a set pattern. Business life insurance for a sole proprietorship, more so than in most instances, must be tailored to the particular case.

What the plan involves and how the insurance will be set up depends on a number of factors, such as time urgency, size and disposition of the business, funds available and a careful estimate of the probable cash needs in the period following the owner's death. Inasmuch as a will, a trust agreement, a buy and sell agreement and a life insurance programme are to be written, consultation amongst the insurance representative, the trust company, the accountants and the proprietor's attorney may be advisable.

One of the best solutions is to have a buy and sell agreement supported by life insurance with a key employee. Not only are there the above advantages upon the death of the owner but there are immediate valuable auxiliary benefits. Amongst these are: Improved credit standing (credit rating organisations place emphasis on the existence of such arrangements), improved employee relations (all employees, not only the one concerned in the agreement, feel their future is more secure and therefore make better employees), and freedom to expand the business knowing that the structure of the business is sound.

To summarise, a well-formulated plan accomplishes the following:—

1. It assures immediate funds to meet taxes, debts and administrative expenses.
2. It provides income for the heirs.
3. It provides the means of making an equitable distribution of property amongst the heirs.
4. It puts the family on a sound footing if it is taking the business over.
5. It stabilises credit.
6. It improves and maintains good employee relations by eliminating uncertainties.



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Deaths by Poisoning

Statistics of Poisonings in England and Wales—1958

(With acknowledgments to "The Pharmaceutical Journal")

The following details of cases of suicidal and accidental poisonings that occurred in England and Wales in 1958 have been extracted by the General Register Office, Somerset House, London, W.C.2. The poisons have been classified in accordance with the 1948 International Classification, the numbers of which are given. The descriptions of the poisons are as stated in the certificates of death. The number of deaths in the year totalled 1227.

DEATHS BY SUICIDAL POISONING

Poison	Male	Female	Total
Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by analgesic and soporific substances (E970):—			
Acetylsalicylic Acid	48	91	139
Aloe and Aspirin	—	1	1
Aloe and Barbiturate	—	1	1
Alpha Phenylalpaethyl Glutaminide	—	1	1
Amylobarbitone	5	10	15
Amytal and Nembutal	1	—	1
Amytal and Pethidine	1	—	1
Aspirin and Barbitone	1	—	1
Aspirin and Barbiturate	1	5	6
Aspirin, Codeine and Phenacetin	—	1	1
Aspirin and Pacatal	1	—	1
Aspirin and Phenobarbitone	1	1	2
Aspirin and Salicylate	—	1	1
Barbitone	13	11	24
Barbiturate	149	181	330
Barbiturate and Drinamyl	1	—	1
Barbiturate and Insulin	1	1	2
Barbiturate and Largactil	1	—	1
Barbiturate and Salicylate	—	1	1
Barbituric Acid	1	—	1
Bidormal	—	1	1
Bromvaletone	1	—	1
Butobarbitone	12	12	24
Carbital	8	7	15
Carbital and Sparine	1	—	1
Carbromal	4	4	8
Carbromal, Pentobarbitone, Promethazine	—	1	1
Carbromal and Nembutal	—	1	1
Carbromal and Sodium Amytal	—	1	1
Chloral Hydrate	1	1	2
Chloral Hydrate and Phenobarbitone	1	—	1
Chloral Hydrate, Phenobarbitone and Sodium Amytal	1	—	1
Cocaine	—	1	1
Codeine	1	2	3
Doriden	—	2	2
Dromoran	1	—	1
Ethobral	1	—	1
Morphia and Pentothal	1	—	1
Morphine	—	1	1
Narcotic	1	—	1
Nembutal and Seconal	—	1	1
Oil of Wintergreen	—	1	1
Panadol	—	1	1
Paraldehyde	—	1	1
Pentobarbitone	15	15	30
Persomnia	4	2	6
Persomnia and Phenobarbitone	—	1	1
Phenacetin	—	1	1

Poison	Male	Female	Total
Phenobarbitone	9	13	22
Phenobarbitone and Soneryl	—	1	1
Relaxa Tablets	—	1	1
Salicylate	5	5	10
Seconal	3	12	15
Seconal Sodium	3	1	4
Sedative Drugs	1	—	1
Sodium Amytal	1	—	1
Sodium Amylobarbitone	20	31	51
Sodium Amytal and Seconal	—	1	1
Sodium Amytal and Soneryl	—	1	1
Sodium Amytal and Tuinal	—	1	1
Sonalgin	1	—	1
Tuinal	9	12	21
Sodium Barbitone	—	3	3
Total	330	445	775

Suicide and self-inflicted poisoning by other solid and liquid substances (E971):—

Aconite, Belladonna and Chloroform	—	1	1
Ammonia Liquid	3	2	5
Arsenic	3	1	4
Belladonna	—	1	1
Corrosive Fluid	1	1	2
Cresol	3	—	3
Cyanide	15	1	16
Diphenylhydantoin	—	1	1
Dettol	—	1	1
Digitalis	—	1	1
Disinfectant	—	2	2
Epanutin	1	1	2
Ferrous Sulphate	1	—	1
Hydrochloric Acid	6	2	8
Insulin	1	2	3
Izal Disinfectant	1	—	1
Jeyes Fluid	—	1	1
Lysol	5	6	11
Mercury Compound	2	—	2
Milthorex Disinfectant	1	—	1
Mysoline and Phenytol	1	—	1
Nicotine	4	1	5
Oxalic Acid	1	1	2
Parathion	1	—	1
Phenergan	1	—	1
Phenol	3	—	3
Phenol and Ammonia Insecticide	1	—	1
Phosphorus Rat Poison	1	—	1
Potassium	1	—	1
Potassium Cyanide	5	3	8
Potassium Oxalate	—	1	1
Prussic Acid	1	—	1
Silver, Bismuth, Mercury, Lead and Vanadium (non-corrosive chemicals)	—	1	1
Sodium Cyanide	2	—	2
Stemetil Tablets	—	1	1
Strychnine	1	1	2
Trichloroethylene (cleaning fluid)	1	—	1
Verdone	1	—	1
Weed Killer	1	—	1
Total	69	33	102
Non-accidental Poisoning by another Person (part) (E980):—			
Phenobarbitone	1	—	1

DEATHS BY ACCIDENTAL POISONING

Poison	All ages	Male			All ages	Females		
		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years
Morphine and other opium derivatives (E870)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Morphine	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barbituric acid and derivatives (E871)	88	—	1	—	117	—	—	—
Amylobarbitone	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Barbitone	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barbiturate	53	—	—	—	64	—	—	—
Barbituric Acid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Butobarbitone	6	—	1	—	3	—	—	—
Butobarbitone and Phenobarbitone	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carbrital	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Cyclobarbitone	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Pentobarbitone	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Phenobarbitone	3	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Phenobarbitone and Seconal	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Seconal	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Seconal and Barbitone	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sodium Amytal	5	—	—	—	13	—	—	—
Sodium Pentobarbitone	4	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Tuinal	5	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Aspirin and salicylates (E872)	13	—	5	—	29	1	2	—
Aspirin	12	—	5	—	27	1	2	—
Salicylate	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Bromides (E873)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bromides	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other analgesic and soporific drugs (E874)	10	—	—	—	14	—	1	—
Amidone	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carbromal	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Chloral Hydrate	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Doriden	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Narcotic	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Oblivon	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Persomnia	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Physeptone	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sedormid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sleeping Tablets	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sonalgin	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sulphonamides (E875)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Strychnine (E876)	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Strychnine	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—
Belladonna, hyoscine and atropine (E877)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unspecified drugs (E878)	16	—	2	—	9	—	1	—
Amylobarbitone and Chlorpromazine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Amytal and Aspirin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Ansolsen	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Artane and Barbiturate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aspirin and Barbiturate	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aspirin, Cyclobarbitone and Quinine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbiturate and Phenytoin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Barbitone and Promethazine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barbiturate and Veganin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Butazolidin Tablets	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Butobarbitone, Equanil, Meproamate and Soneryl	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carbromal and Nembutal	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Codeine and Salicylate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Digitalis	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Digoxin	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Dindevan	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Epanutin and Phenobarbitone	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iodine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oblivon, Atarax, Sodium Amytal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paraldehyde and Sodium Amytal	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persomnia Tablets and Relaxa Tablets	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Promazine Hydrochloride	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Quinine Tablets	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Salicylate and Soneryl	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Noxious foodstuffs (E879)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Alcohol (E880)	5	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Alcohol	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Methyl and Ethyl Alcohol	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Methylated Spirits	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Petroleum products (E881)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Industrial solvents (E882)	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Tetrachloroethane	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichloroethylene	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Turpentine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

make it a... 'SAVLON' SUMMER!



Take care,
my fair lady!
after sunbathing use
'Savlon'
ANTISEPTIC CREAM

'Savlon' quickly and safely takes the sting out of sunburn. 'Savlon' is so good, too, for minor skin blemishes, small wounds, etc.

Make summer safe with 'SAVLON'

3/9 AND 6/6
AT CHEMISTS

MADE BY  MANUFACTURERS OF
'SAVLON' ANTISEPTIC LIQUID
'SAVLON' ANTISEPTIC LOZENGES
'TWO-PURPOSE' PROTECTIVE CREAM

*We're telling
your customers,
with advertisements
like this, that
"Savlon" quickly
and safely takes
the sting out
of sunburn"
— be sure you're
well stocked with*

'SAVLON'
Antiseptic
CREAM

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MADE BY  MANUFACTURERS OF

'SAVLON' ANTISEPTIC LIQUID, 'SAVLON' ANTISEPTIC LOZENGES, 'TWO-PURPOSE' PROTECTIVE CREAM

1755/1 SAV 1528 4706





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need NIVEA skin care*

*Outdoor Girls Especially
need protective NIVEA care*

SKIN needs NIVEA

KIN needs NIVEA

SMART PACK • SELLING AD CAMPAIGN • CONSUMER DEMAND

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1960 promises even greater sales through Nivea's ever growing consumer demand. Tins (including the popular giant economy pack), Tubes and Liquid Nivea in new mood bottle are styled to sell . . . Nivea Creme Soap adds zest to the range . . . makes generous parcel discounts easier to use. Ad campaign is up-to-the-minute, full of selling . . . press and point of sale display are shrewdly used for your quick turnover. Stocks are right, prices keen, mark-up excellent . . . so look to Nivea in 1960 for all-year-round sales with easy-to-take profits.

Nivea and Elastoplast orders combine for generous parcel discounts.

SKIN needs NIVEA

Nivea Creme (Tins or Tubes).

Liquid Nivea (In Bottles).

Nivea Creme Soap (Imported).



Smith & Nephew (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., P.O. Box 342, Broadway, N.S.W.

Poison	All ages	Male			All ages	Females		
		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years		Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years
Corrosive aromatics, acids and caustic alkalis (E883)	8	—	1	—	8	—	—	1
Ammonia Liquid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bleach	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Carbolic Acid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Caustic Soda	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
Corrosive Fluid	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cresol	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Hydrochloric Acid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hydrocyanic Acid	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lysol	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phenolic San Izal	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Sodium Hyperchlorate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mercury and its compounds (E884)	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Mercury	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mersalyl	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Lead and its compounds (E885)	5	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Lead	4	—	3	—	—	—	—	—
Lead Paint	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Arsenic and antimony and their compounds (E886)	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Fluorides (E887)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other and unspecified solid and liquid substances (E888)	10	—	1	—	4	—	2	—
Adrenalin	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aspirin and Metaldehyde	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Cadmium	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copper Zinc and Gold Paint	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Cyanide	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ephedrine	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iron Ammonium Citrate	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
Methyl Alcohol, Methyl Salicylate and Surgical Spirit	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicotine	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Nicotine Sulphate	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phosphorus	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rat Poison N.O.S.	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals (E870-E888)	158	—	14	—	191	1	8	1

ROYAL JELLY

A short article by A. D. Dayan, of the Department of Pharmacology in the London Hospital Medical College, is discussed in "The Medical Journal of Australia" (15/10/1960).

Dayan describes royal jelly in the following terms:

"Royal jelly is a milky white highly viscous secretion from the paired salivary glands of the worker (western) honey bee (*apis mellifera* L.). For the first three days of life it is the sole food of all bee larvae. After three days, future worker bees are weaned onto honey and nectar, while the future queens continue to be fed on royal jelly, which is in some way responsible for their development into mature female insects. Royal jelly has been known and studied for many years, but its effects on bees, other animals and man have been studied only recently. It contains a number of unique compounds, some with unusual biological properties."

After general discussion of the article, the conclusion of the reviewer is that in spite of much painstaking study little is known about the principles of royal jelly, and it is unlikely that this substance will ever be taken seriously as a therapeutic substance. It would, however, continue to exercise a fascination for research workers because, if the intrinsic difficulties could be overcome, the unravelling of its secrets might provide a key to questions of fundamental biological importance.

NEED FOR MORE TECHNICIANS IN INDUSTRY

Speaking at a meeting of the Oil and Colour Chemists' Association, London, Professor Sir Alexander Todd, F.R.S., Professor of Organic Chemistry, Cambridge, said that "The rapid rate of technical progress had added to the difficulty of obtaining the necessary staff because the educational system had not changed at the same rate." The problem, however, must be solved, he commented, and suggested that while the craftsman was losing his dominant position, his place was being taken by the technician.

"If the rate of progress is to be maintained, then it is vital that more technicians are made available to the industry," he added, and suggested that the ratio of technicians to scientists should be increased from the present average figure of one to somewhere in the four or five region. He mentioned that increasing the school-leaving age from 15 to 16 was not really getting to grips with the industry's problem. "Manufacturers must accept the fact that part-time day education was imperative if the trained technicians were to become available to industry."

There must be proper co-ordination of the needs of both science and industry. He held the view that there was no such thing as "balance in industry," in fact, he concluded, "without a judicious imbalance the tremendous advance in this industry would have been impossible."—"Chemistry and Industry," March 28, 1960.

Perfumes and Extracts of the Past and Present

By Frank A. King

IV.—THE ANSWER WAS—A LEMON.

Having dealt with orange and orange-blossoms, with the bells of St. Clement's Dane near Australia House in the Strand (London), chanting:

*Oranges and Lemons,
Say the bells of St. Clement's. . .*

naturally one thinks of lemons and lemon extract which is so often used as a flavouring for some medicines.

Maybe, before thinking of the extract, the pharmacist recalls that "salt of lemon" is a misnomer for potassium acid oxalate, or potassium quadroxalate.

Frazer, in the *Golden Bough* (Abridged Version, p. 669), says:

"In a Bengalese story it is said that all the ogres dwell in Ceylon, and that all their lives are in a single lemon. A boy cuts the lemon in pieces, and all the ogres die."

The following extract, from the *Dictionary of Trade, Commerce and Navigation*, printed in 1844, deals with this fruit:

"Lemons: *Limonen*, German. *Limoenen*, Dutch. *Limons*, French. *Limoni*, Italian. *Limoies*, Portuguese. *Limones*, Spanish.

"The Lemon tree (*Citrus limonum*) was originally brought from the tropical parts of Asia, but is now cultivated very extensively in the south of Europe, especially in Sicily, and the fruit forms an important article of commerce. It is of the same family as the orange, citron and shaddock; its stature is that of a large shrub or small tree; the leaves are oval, pointed, twice as long as broad, and like those of the other species contain scattered glands, which are filled with a volatile oil. The shape of the fruit is oblong, the juice acid and agreeable, containing more citric acid, and less sugar than that of the orange. It is the principal source whence citric acid is obtained. Both the juice and the acid produced from it are cooling, refreshing and agreeable, and esteemed as an antidote against sea scurvy. They are also used by the calico printer to discharge certain colours. The rind contains a very fragrant and agreeable oil, accompanied by a grateful bitter. It is used in many stomacic tinctures, for preserves and liqueurs, and in perfumery. For these purposes and for the making of lemonade, lemons are largely imported to this country. The best are brought from Spain, but various qualities are brought also from Italy, Portugal, Sicily, the Azores, etc."

[The duty on lemons in 1844 was given in the previous article.]

As a herbal remedy the action of the lemon is described as tonic, refrigerant and antiscorbutic. The juice may be freely used as such, or in syrup form as a refreshing drink in all febrile diseases. It is a popular remedy for coughs and colds. The rind is mostly employed for flavouring purposes, both in the household and in medicine. The juice of a lemon served with hot water and sugar is a well-known French remedy for colds.

Preparations include *Succus Limonis* BP (dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -4

drachms), *Syrup Lemon* BP (dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -4 drachms), *Tincture Lemon* BP and USP (dose $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 drachm).

In describing the distinctive character of the fruit, one account states that this well-known fruit occurs in several varieties, which differ in thickness of rind, and consequent percentage of juice. Those with moderately thin peel, and of medium size, about 2½-3 inches long and 2 inches in diameter, are the best, and the Messina lemons have the finest flavour. Coarser lemons from Malaga arrive in September and October. These have thick skins and numerous seeds, but less juice. A medium-sized lemon yields about 2 ounces of juice, containing 40-46 grains of citric acid per ounce, or about 9½ per cent.

In the "Language of Flowers," the orange tree means generosity, the orange flowers "chastity and bridal festivities," and orange blossoms, "your purity equals your loveliness." However, the lemon means zest.

The following extract from an article dealing with Malay Spiritualism and Superstition, by Walter Skeat, M.A. (published in *Folklore*, 1902, pp. 154-155), gives details of what the author describes as "the most instructive ceremony," using articles as a means of divination, and deals with the "Divining Lemon":

"In this case we have a tree whose spirit is the object, so to speak, of a special cult; the spirit of the lemon, equally with the lemon-tree, being looked up to and revered almost as a tutelary spirit by the travelling players of Penang. The invocations addressed to this tree show that, as in most branches of Malay magic, every part of the tree possessed its appropriate alias. Thus the root was called the 'seated Prince,' the trunk was called the 'standing Prince,' the bark the 'Prince stretching himself,' the leaves the 'beckoning Prince,' and so on, as in the address to the Fish-trap spirit."

Earlier (pp. 143-144) he has said concerning the Divining Lemon.

"For divinatory purposes the Penang Malay takes a 'rough-coated' lemon, a hen's egg, a wax taper, four bananas, four cigarettes, four rolled-up quids of betel-leaf, several handfuls of sacrificial rice, one of the prickles of a thorn-back mudfish, a needle with a torn eye (selected from a packet containing a score of needles, out of which, however, it must be the only one so damaged), and a couple of small birches made of the leaf-ribs of palms—one with seven twigs and the other with twelve. From among the foregoing articles, with the exception of the lemon, the fish-prickle and the needle, two equal portions are made up, one portion, together with the birch of seven twigs, being deposited under a tree outside the house.

"When deposited, the egg must be cracked, and the cigarettes and the taper be lighted. The taper is then taken up between the outspread fingers of the joined hands, and 'waved' slowly towards the right, centre and left. It is then deposited on the ground, and the taper presently commences to burn blue, this being regarded as an 'acknowledgment' on the part of the spirit. The fish-prickle and the needle are now thrust horizontally

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and a power
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sales too!**

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'AKTA-VITE' profits rise with the temperature in summer. Here's why. Intensive national TV and radio advertising has pre-sold your customers on 'AKTA-VITE' as an energy builder in summer, a healthful, refreshing hot weather drink. There is actually a far greater field for 'AKTA-VITE' in summer than in winter. 'AKTA-VITE' served ice-cold is a luscious hot weather drink — beneficial, too! In hot weather 'AKTA-VITE' is the answer to tiredness and lassitude, sleeplessness, poor appetite, nerviness and crankiness in children. You can push the same story in your pharmacy, aided by a big array of fresh, new displays — clinched by your personal recommendation. So pep up summer sales with 'AKTA-VITE' — the big profit "chemists only".

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through the lower part of the lemon, at right angles to each other, and left so that their four ends are slightly projecting. A silken cord of seven different-coloured strands is then slipped round these ends, and serves as a means of suspending the lemon over the brazier of incense, the upper end of the cord being held in the left hand and the birch in the right. Everything being prepared, the magician, after the customary scattering of rice and fumigation of the birch and lemon, recites the appropriate charm, and presently commences to put questions to the lemon which the spirit is now supposed to have entered, rebuking and threatening it with the birch whenever it fails to answer directly and to the point. The spirit's conversational powers were, however, extremely limited, being confined to two signs expressing 'Yes' and 'No.' The affirmative was indicated by a pendulum-like swing of the lemon, which rocked to and fro with more or less vehemence, according to the emphasis with which the reply was supposed to be delivered. The negative, on the other hand, was indicated by a complete cessation of motion on the part of the lemon. When the lemon is required to discover the name of a thief, the names of all those who are likely to have committed the theft are written on scraps of paper and arranged in a circle round the brazier, when the lemon will at once swing in the direction of the name of the guilty party. The most propitious night for the performance of this ceremony is believed to be a Tuesday."

The same writer (p. 155) links the lemon with the lime in the following superstitious practice.

"To this (i.e., the lemon-tree divination) I may add that one of the Malay methods of abducting another person's soul was by causing it to enter into a bunch of seven lime-fruits on a single stalk; that limes are used by Malays for ceremonial bathing, etc. I think we have here an instance of the invocation of a vegetation spirit, whose close association with man in the minds of Malay magicians most probably originally arose from the great practical utility of the acrid juice of the lime for cleansing purposes; the divinatory power attributed to it arising out of the generally sacred character which it acquired from its happening to be used in ceremonial purification."

Lord Burghley, Treasurer to the first Queen Elizabeth of England, writing to Thomas Windebank in Paris, commented.

"I have already an orange-tree, and if the prise be not too much, I pray you procure for me a lemon. . . ."

Amongst the many "receipts" which include references to this fruit, Sir Hugh Plat included the following instructions in his *Delightes for Ladies*, first printed in 1609:

"To keepe the juice of Oranges and Lemmons all the yeare for sauce, Juleps and other purposes.

"Expresse their juice, and passe it through an Ipcoras bagge to clarifie it from his impurities, then fill your glasse almost to the top, cover it closely, and let it stand so till it have done boyling; then fill up your glasse with good Sallet (= salad) oyle and set it in a coole closet or butterie where no sunne commeth. The aptest glasse for this purpose are straight upright ones, like our long beere glasses, which would bee made with little round holes, within two inches of the bottome to receive apt fawcets, and so the grounds or lees would settle to the bottome, and the oyle woulde sinke downe with the juice so closely that all putrefaction would bee avoyded: or in steede of holes if there were glasse pipes it were the better and readier way, because you shall hardly fasten a fawcet well in the hole. You may also in this manner preserve many juices of hearbes and flowers.

"And because that profite and skill united doe grace each other, if curteous Ladies you will lend eares and

followe my direction; I will heere furnish a great number of you (I woulde I could furnish you all) with the juice of the best civill (= Seville) Oranges at an easie price: About Allhallows-tide or soone after you may buy the inward pulpe of civill Oranges wherein the juice resteth, of the comfetmakers for a small matter, who doe onely or principally respect their rindes to preserve and make Orangeadoes withall, this juice you may prepare and reserve as before."

In the Middle Ages, when it was impossible to carry proper food on board ships, the sailors were subject to scurvy, and eruptive diseases, due to faulty diet. It was found that sucking the juice of lemons either cured or prevented the disease, and for many generations every British ship was compelled to carry enough lemons to provide members of the crew each with an ounce of lemon juice daily.

In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was a custom at funerals in the British Isles to pass round a tankard of ale containing a piece of lemon peel. This strange custom was supposed to represent the bitterness of death.

NEW PROBLEMS FOR NEW ZEALAND PHARMACY

The advent of two new schools of Pharmacy in New Zealand, one in Otago University planning to provide a four year course for the degree of Bachelor of Pharmacy, the other in Central Technical College, Petone, offering a two year course in a similar range of subject, raised the question of what is to happen to the students on completion of their two or four years of formal study.

Some of our present generation of pharmacists are resentful of, some perplexed and perturbed and some enthusiastic about, the implications and prospects of this next generation of pharmacists.

The first group may feel that there is no need to change the existing training system, or at least no need to go so fast. The second will be concerned as to the manner in which these newly trained potential pharmacists are to be absorbed into, and become part of, the hurly-burly of dispensing pharmacy, with its roots so intimately linked with the man in the street, in particular one who is ill. The third group may feel that the battle for more advanced education in the basic subjects having been at least partly won, they may rest assured that all is well with Pharmacy.

Into this arena of conflicting views will come the pharmacy trainee, apprentice or what you will; better equipped in the theory of the older subjects, well equipped in the theory of some new ones, used to the precision equipment of modern colleges, but perhaps less well equipped in the field of ethics, based as this largely is upon human understanding and an appreciation of the rights of, and responsibility to, others. It is this appreciation which transforms the dispensing chemist's role from that of a competent technician or technologist to that of a professional worker. The art of Pharmacy is now largely, but not completely, incorporated in the science of Pharmacy. But the pharmacist's basic role, in fact right, of formulating and compounding stable medicaments for the individual patient in accordance with the physician's requirements can be maintained only if he has developed a scrupulous professional ethic. It is the responsibility of pharmacy in general, and especially of the present generation pharmacist, to set and maintain this standard, and, with tolerance and understanding, to accept the new pharmacist into this tradition.—W. H. Oliver in "The Pharmaceutical Journal of New Zealand."

Prescription Proprietaries and New Drugs



By
Geoff K. Treleaven, Ph.C., F.P.S.

PHARMACEUTICS DEPARTMENT,
VICTORIAN COLLEGE
OF PHARMACY

MORPHINE WITH T.H.A.

T.H.A. has the Approved Name of TACRINE and is chemically tetrahydroaminacrin. Tacrine has the same properties as amiphenazole, but as it is chemically stable, it provides complete compatibility and is presented in the same ampoule as morphine.

Action: Pharmacologically, Tacrine is a powerful anticholinesterase and a partial morphine antagonist, i.e., it prevents the respiratory depression and narcosis without affecting the analgesia (the latter may be enhanced).

Its use in anaesthesia as a decurarising agent and succinylcholine (suxamethonium) extender has been well established. It is a mild CNS stimulant, especially of the respiratory centre. It has a beneficial effect on cardiac output and will gradually raise a lowered blood pressure. The only side effect is the production of vomiting in about one per cent. of cases.


Administration With Morphine: Combined with morphine, Tacrine (T.H.A.)—(1) Prevents the respiratory depression due to morphine. (2) May enhance the analgesic action of morphine as it is an anticholinesterase. (3) Prevents the narcotic action of morphine and keeps the patient alert and co-operative. Nursing is rendered easier. (4) Lessens constipation. The cough reflex is not affected. (5) Reduces addiction hazard. In the treatment of pain in carcinoma it is possible to lessen the dose of morphine or stop it completely without production of withdrawal symptoms. One never loses "control" of the subject. (6) Morphine is rendered absolutely safe with Tacrine.

Proprietary Preparation: MORTHA (Woods) in the following strengths:—

	Ordinary		Strong		
	No. 1	No. 2	No. 3	No. 4	No. 5
Morphine	15 mgm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)	30 mgm. (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$)	15 mgm. (gr. $\frac{1}{4}$)	30 mgm. (gr. $\frac{1}{2}$)	60 mgm. (gr. 1)
T.H.A.	13 mgm.	13 mgm.	30 mgm.	30 mgm.	30 mgm.


Volume in all ampoules 1.5 ml.

(Full information regarding dosage, etc., is included in the "P.P. Guide," Supplement 7, and in the "P.P. Guide," 1961 edition.)



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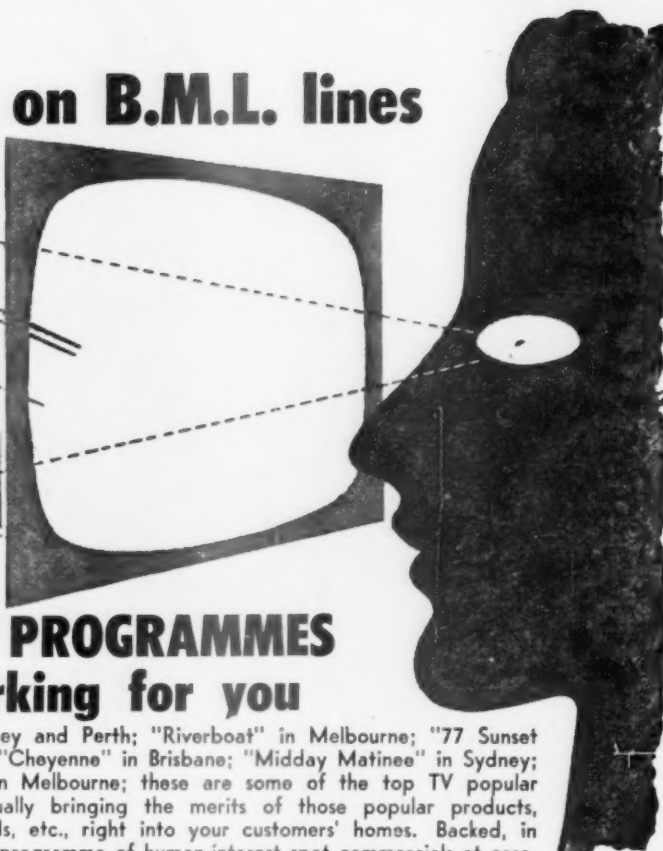
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Parkville, N.2, Victoria

The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 31, 1960

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87-91 CLARENCE STREET, SYDNEY

The Women's Section

Correspondent: Miss A. K. Anderson

WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION OF VICTORIA

At our meeting on October 6 we were privileged to have as our guest speaker Miss Ailsa Trundle, an architect, who has recently returned from a world tour, and took as her subject "Some Facets of Civic Design." With the aid of colour slides Miss Trundle was able to show us some of the most modern trends in building both in the old world and the new.

Many of the great cities of the United States of America have provided garden space with statuary where flat dwellers can enjoy green grass and trees. San Francisco and Chicago have made lovely gardens close to the city or waterfront. Detroit has reclaimed slum land, built an artificial lake beside a huge industrial works, and by the use of different coloured bricks and a great stainless steel water tower, has combined the utilitarian with something pleasing to the eye. The super market at Detroit has an attractive garden set out with statuary and unusual cement seats. Here also we saw the grounds of a school, where the architect had again combined a fountain as a centre piece between buildings and a brick archway which attracted the eye. New York and Rockefeller Centre, where a delightful combination of water, statuary and flags are used most effectively.

So to Europe and Switzerland with the Market Square evident in many towns, Geneva with the huge water spout in Lake Geneva drawing all eyes, Lisbon and a lovely church of unusual design pictured in the pool of reflection, Rome with its many and varied spacious fountains, Copenhagen with magnificent fountains and finely spraying jets of water, and Rotterdam with its monuments symbolical of the locality. West Germany has many new buildings, and in West Berlin one saw lettering used as a form of decoration on bank buildings. We then moved on to London, which has many famous squares both in the heart of the great city like Trafalgar Square with its famous fountains, and in the more secluded residential squares like Belgrave Square where the occupants of each house have access to the central garden protected by a fence and locked gates. Many of these gardens are now passing into the use of the general public. In the villages of England we saw the provision of the village green where cricket is played, and the market square with its Cross as centrepiece. Tunbridge Wells with the Pantiles, and covered walk where shoppers can shop in comfort and away from any traffic. Harlow Newtown outside London is an example of one of the modern building schemes where a satellite town has sprung up with good housing and shopping facilities together with open spaces for recreation, etc. Honolulu and Waikiki Beach showed us yet another way of combining the needs of the public in an artistic setting, with palm trees growing through the roof of the covered way over the shops and a cafe with its tables set out under a huge banyan tree.

Miss Trundle kindly answered questions at the conclusion of her talk, and we were all pleased to learn that our housing projects in Australia compare more than favourably with many countries she has visited.

Miss Longmore ably expressed the thanks of all present to Miss Trundle.

WEST AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

Fine and sunny weather favoured our Car Trial on October 9. After strenuous efforts to collect banksia nuts, paper bark observation tests, on slippery roads, our final goal was reached. This was at the beach home of Mrs. Adlard at Shoalwater Bay, where we were welcomed by our President, Miss Harris, and regaled

with morning tea. Several members visited the beach, and then a barbecue was ready to prepare food. It was a very enjoyable outing.

Our energetic young Secretary, Mrs. Humphreys, is cruising with her husband to Singapore. All our good wishes for a happy holiday and will expect reports at our Christmas party.

The latest news from Jean Hall is from Austria. From there she is returning to London to Bart's Hospital.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN WOMEN PHARMACISTS' ASSOCIATION

On September 20 about 20 members and friends met in the Lady Symon Lounge at the University. The President, Mrs. Denise Maloney, conducted the brief business session, during which mention was made of the most successful Federation Day Dinner held in the new Hotel Australia at North Adelaide. Thanks were expressed to Mrs. L. J. Maloney, Federal Vice-President, for providing a birthday cake with a candle for each State in the Federation. Six committee members each lit one of the candles during the dinner.

Owing to an attack of laryngitis, Mr. Keith Bowley was unable to address the meeting. In order to fill in the programme at short notice, the Secretary, Mrs. H. Morrow, showed pictures of her recent world tour. At the conclusion coffee was served in the George Murray Hall.

On October 12 a group of members and friends visited ADS Channel 7. The Channel 7 property is situated on Strangways Terrace, North Adelaide, and it consists of a beautiful old two storied home, which houses the office staff and the projection room, and a modern two storied building containing the studios, control rooms and dressing rooms. We saw the sets in the smaller studio where the news is read and the Epilogue given, the larger studio where the live shows are televised, the property room, the control rooms, with their complex system of buttons, knobs and screens. We were shown how the clock is televised by means of an epidiascope, the double sided rotating drum by which slides are transmitted to our screens at home. We also saw a video-tape run through on a machine of awe inspiring complexity. Our guide demonstrated the interior workings of a TV camera, and we saw the staff at work in the master control room.

All those present that night came away from Channel 7 with a much greater respect for the work and skill involved in keeping transmission running smoothly for hours on end.—Helen B. Morrow.

THE ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS OF NEW SOUTH WALES

On October 12 over 50 members and their friends visited the new laboratories of Sterling Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. at Carrington, Sydney. Members arrived at 7.30 p.m. and were welcomed in the auditorium by the Acting General Manager, Mr. Symes. The party then divided into groups which were conducted over the building by members of the staff. Our inspection included the spacious office block, printing floor, theatre, Sterling pharmacy which provides a service to the staff, packaging and drug store, the plant itself with its analytical laboratories, its sterile rooms for the preparation of injectable pharmaceuticals, its packing room where preparations are piped from the manufacturing department on the floor above straight down into the bottles on the assembly line. Our inspection terminated in the comfort of the staff canteen where a delightful supper was served.

Our President, Miss Joy Latham, thanked the management of Sterling for their hospitality and the staff for so ably conducting the tour of inspection. All those present joined Miss Latham in hearty acclamation.

New Books

Textbook of Pharmacognosy.—Fourth Edition, by T. E. Wallis. Pp. xi + 640 and 246 illustrations. Published by J. & A. Churchill Ltd., London, 1960. Aust. price, 81/3.

The high standard, both in content and production, shown in earlier editions of this now well established textbook is maintained in the fourth edition.

For this edition the whole text has been revised, particular attention having been paid to the constituents of crude drugs.

Two new chapters have been added. One deals with schemes for the description of the morphological characters of crude drugs, and suggests methods of recording their geographical sources; while the other chapter deals with the examination of powdered crude drugs. General instructions for the systematic study of such drugs are given, followed by a series of comprehensive tables which deal, on a comparative basis, with their histological characters.

Students of pharmacognosy will find this textbook an invaluable source of information concerning drugs of plant and animal origin.—E.M.W.

* * *

Textbook of Pharmaceutical Chemistry, by Bentley and Driver. Seventh edition, revised by J. E. Driver. Pp. ix + 728. London, Oxford University Press, 1960. Price (Australia) 90/9.

The fact that this textbook has reached the seventh edition shows that it has been very widely used and has an established reputation. For the past twenty-five years it has been a reliable guide to the student.

The new edition has extended the subject matter and has introduced several new features. It has a new format, is well printed, easily read and very satisfactory to handle. In its present form it represents a distinct advance on the earlier editions.

The general arrangement of the book remains much the same as formerly:

- Part I.—Analytical Methods.
- Part II.—Inorganic Chemistry.
- Part III.—Organic Chemistry.

In Part I new sections have been added on organo-metallic complexes in analysis and on the measurement of radio-activity.

Part II opens with chapters on atomic nuclei and radio-activity and on periodicity and valency. It then deals along traditional lines with the inorganic substances of the Pharmacopoeia.

Part III, organic chemistry, has been extended, rearranged and greatly improved. It extends from Chapter 24. Organic Compounds and their purification, to Chapter 68, Alkaloidal Assays and other Extractive Processes. There are useful and helpful sections on nomenclature and on mechanisms of aromatic substitution. With heterocyclic compounds sections are devoted to pyridine derivatives, quinoline derivatives, iminazole derivatives, diazine derivatives, oxazole derivatives, etc.

Proteins and amino-acids, Hormones, Vitamins and the Antibiotics have separate sections.

With the rapid expansion of chemistry, the greatly increased number and diversity of its products and the greater demands made on students by modern syllabuses no one book of some eight or nine hundred pages can deal adequately, and to the satisfaction of all critics, with modern physical, inorganic, analytical and organic chemistry. The surprising thing is that Bentley and Driver does as well as it does and compresses so much pertinent and reliable chemistry into seven hundred pages.

Some will feel that the book suffers by restriction to substances official in the British Pharmacopoeia, others would wish for more physical chemistry, others again will contend that more attention should be given to electrometric methods of pH determination, and so on.

The answer to this is that a text book supplements the lecture and laboratory courses, that lecturers recommend suitable additional reading and amplify treatment in accordance with their special experience and interests and with the needs of their students.

Bentley and Driver is indispensable to the student of pharmaceutical chemistry and serves him very well. It will remain the one-volume textbook of choice in many pharmaceutical institutions.

The author is to be congratulated on a difficult job well done. His publishers—Oxford University Press—have supported him well by the fine production of the book.—A.T.S.S.

Overseas News

GREAT BRITAIN

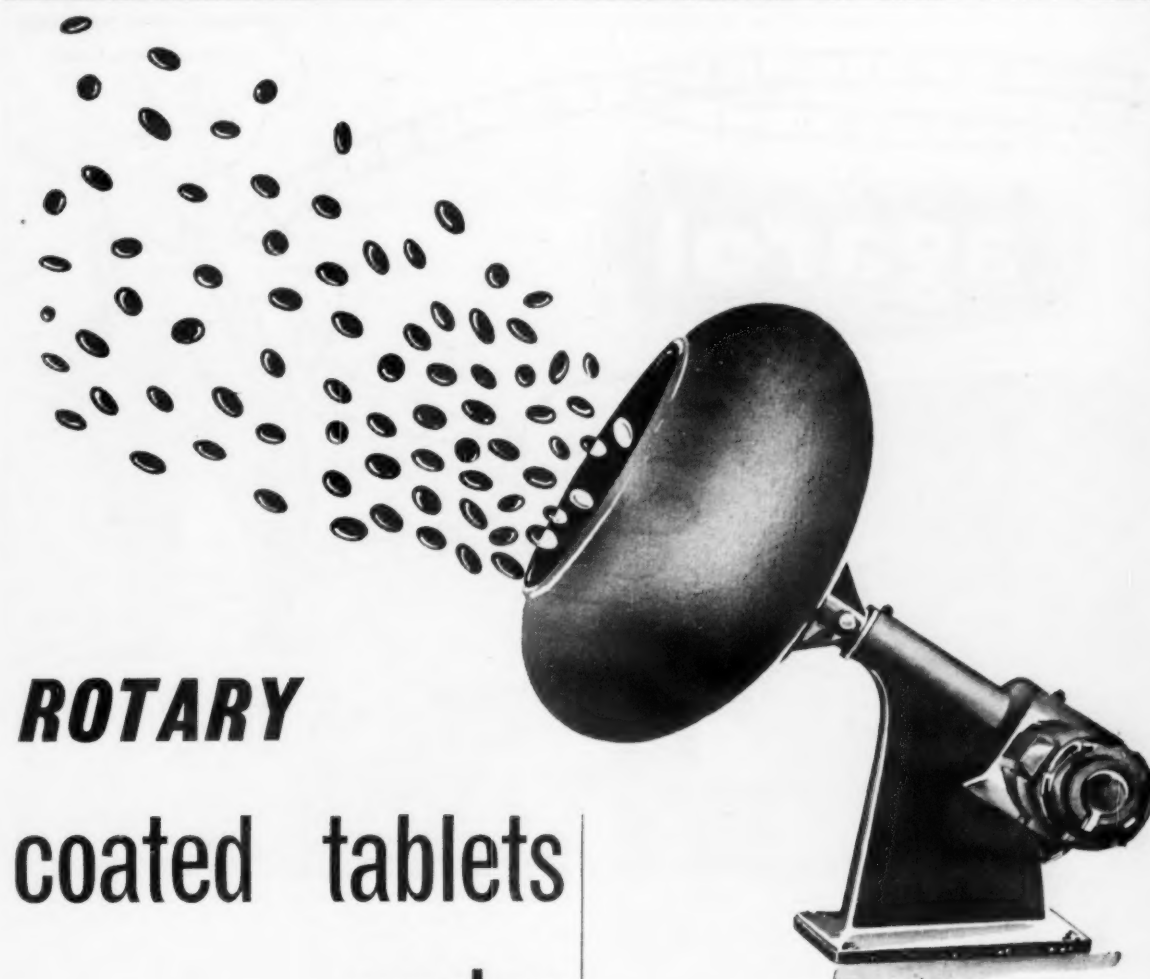
London, October 10, 1960.

British Pharmaceutical Conference

Since my last News Letter was written at the beginning of September, the outstanding event in pharmacy has been the British Pharmaceutical Conference held this year at Newcastle-on-Tyne, some 300 miles north of London. The Conference followed the usual pattern, with a Chairman's Address (already published in the September "Journal"), two professional sessions, a symposium, this year on disinfectants, and the presentation of scientific papers. The social side began with a civic reception by the Mayor of Newcastle, and ended with the Conference Ball, taking in en route a banquet and theatre visit.

One of the very many pleasant features at the banquet was the appearance of Sir Kenneth Swan, Q.C., as the principal guest, as Sir Kenneth's father, Sir Joseph Wilson Swan, was one of the 21 pharmacists who attended the first ever British Pharmaceutical Conference, which took place in Newcastle in 1863. Sir Kenneth proposed the toast of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and in the course of his speech referred to the fact that he had been a member of the Royal Commission on Awards to Inventors after the last war, then he had learned about D.D.T. and had been so intrigued with the formula that he had produced the following verse:

Oh, sing of its power,
Oh, tell of its might,



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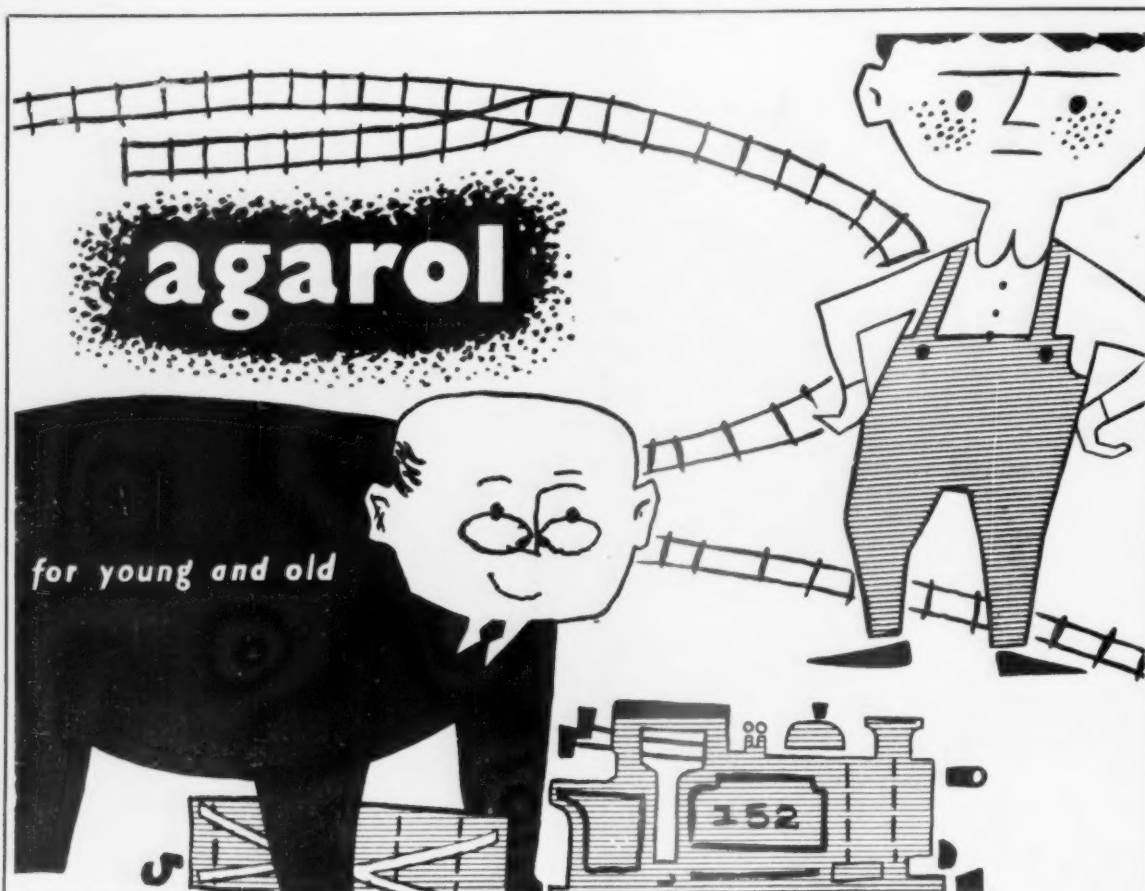
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Visitors from abroad were perhaps not so numerous as at some other Conferences, but they included representatives from the United States, Nigeria, New Zealand (Miss B. H. Norris of Greymouth), South Africa, Belgium, Germany, Holland, India, Rhodesia, Pakistan and Ghana. There was also a strong contingent from both sides of the Irish border.

Next Year's Venue and Chairman

At the closing session, the Chairman of the Conference, Professor W. H. Linnell, accepted the official invitation for the Conference to visit Portsmouth and Southsea next year. The Chairman there will be Dr. D. C. Garratt, who is in charge of the analytical and chemistry departments of Boots' organisation. Dr. Garratt has had experience both as a public analyst and in general practice, as well as being the author of a standard text book on the analysis of drugs. Dr. K. R. Capper, Director of the Department of Pharmaceutical Sciences of the Society, has joined the Conference Executive.

The Metric System

The paper by Dr. K. R. Capper on the Change to the Metric System in Pharmaceutical Practice, submitted to the First Professional Session, provoked a good discussion. Mr. T. C. Denston, Secretary of the B.P. Commission, said that the old system had only a limited application in the present B.P.; analytical procedures and the doses of the new drugs did not refer to it. The Commission had consulted a number of organisations, including the Pharmaceutical Society and the B.M.A., and the response had been good. The Association of Teaching Hospital Pharmacists had been strongly in favour of a partial abandonment of the apothecaries' system rather than indefinite postponement of a full change. The Commission was concerned about the necessity of avoiding duplication of stocks. Legislation would be required to give a clear statement of the strength or weight in metric units, which must be supplied when an official preparation was prescribed or ordered in the apothecaries' system. A document published by the Commission gave suggestions for such a statement. The time given for the disposal of stocks must be much longer than the former six months allowed when a new Pharmacopoeia came into practice. Dr. T. D. Whittet, pharmacist at the University College Hospital, London, pointed out that the impetus towards the metric system came from the teachers of pharmacology in the schools of medicine and university students. He had received 40 replies from 50 old students who had left the hospital since it changed to the metric system, and all had attempted to continue prescribing in metric quantities, but many had been compelled to use apothecaries' quantities for drugs usually prescribed in that system. Eleven still used the metric system exclusively, and of these five were in general practice. The nurses in the University College Hospital, after some initial opposition, now approved the change.

Mr. A. W. Clark, who is a bottle manufacturer, said that there might be a few misapprehensions about what could and what could not be done about bottles. He questioned whether it was true that the present bottles were not suitable for metric capacities. It now cost £750 to prepare for a new run of bottles, which was not possible economically unless some 2,000 to 3,000 gross were required. With the 8-oz. bottle, for example, if 15 mils. were accepted as the equivalent of the tablespoon, it should be possible to make up to 15 instead of the normal 16 doses.

If new bottles were required, it would be better to

change the shape, as it was not easy to distinguish between a 250 mil. bottle and one for 8 oz.

Mr. John Hanbury, who is a member of the Pharmacopoeia Commission, said of the persons referred to as involved in this question, the doctors and the medical profession could for practical purposes be classified in two categories: (1) those concerned with administrative and policy-making activities, exemplified by the membership of the General Medical Council and of the British Medical Association as representative of the ordinary rank and file practising doctor; and (2) the rank and file general practitioner and hospital practitioner. The latter category of doctors were, of course, so busy treating their patients, handling their diseases and making them well that they had not the time or the inclination to wrestle with the baffling problems involved in such administrative matters as they were discussing at the present Conference session. He thought, therefore, that if the General Medical Council and the elected representatives on the B.M.A. and the teachers in the teaching hospitals were virtually unanimous on what ought to be done, it was reasonable to expect the general practitioner, who had not the time to work out the solutions for himself, to accept the advice of his leaders.

Mr. Hanbury thought that the B.P., the B.P.C. and the B.N.F. should use metric quantities exclusively. The retailer bought much of his stock, and for what he made he could use the formulae in the B.N.F. and make up the mixtures quite simply from metric quantities. There was no objection to the three books appearing in their next editions with only metric formulae.

Professor A. D. Macdonald of Manchester, a member of the Society's Council, said that he had been teaching metric doses for some 30 years, and it was depressing to hear that the change to a completely metric system would take a further ten years. In the acknowledgement of the vote of thanks, Dr. Capper remarked that in 1863 a special general meeting of the Pharmaceutical Society had petitioned in favour of the abolition of all systems except the metric system. That petition had been passed by 12 votes to four. It was rather a contrast with the numbers attending the present meeting.

In your Correspondent's opinion, the general feeling of the meeting seemed to be that pharmacists were ready to put the metric system into operation as soon as doctors started prescribing in it.

Professional Responsibility

The Second Professional Session was concerned with the professional responsibilities of pharmacists in the supply of medicines, and was started off by Mr. C. G. Drummond, a retail pharmacist from Scotland, who is a member of the Statutory Committee, and Professor Macdonald. In the course of his paper, Mr. Drummond said that the pharmacist should not allow his professional qualifications to be exploited by any manufacturer—for the fact that the pharmacist stocks and sells a preparation lends it an authority it would not otherwise possess—to do so was an affront to his dignity and his conscience. Even a person in normal physical health may find it difficult to ignore the persistent appeals of the advertisers of "patent" medicines. How much more difficult for the unwell! The physically and mentally unfit—afraid to seek medical advice for a variety of reasons—become an easy prey.

Professor Macdonald, commenting on the doctor-pharmacist relationship, asked what was expected by the physician from his pharmaceutical team-mate? "Loyalty, co-operation, protection, advice. Probably nothing is more important in the doctor-patient relationship than the patient's faith in the doctor. The pharmacist can foster this. It may be that even when the pharmacist thinks the doctor an old fogey, 20 years or more behind the times, using old-fashioned treat-

N. H. S — Nov. 1960

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ments in old-fashioned ways, it would still be a great mistake to indicate this to the patient. If the pharmacist believes he has something better or safer or more reliable, he may mention this to the doctor, and, if the pharmacist-doctor relationship is what it should be, the doctor will be grateful for such suggestions.

"In turning over case-reports in 'The Pharmaceutical Journal' and elsewhere, I have been struck by the frequency with which the first hint of the abuse of drugs, going on to addiction, comes from the pharmacist. It may be that the prescription for the addicting drug comes too frequently, or that the quantities required seem excessive, or that the demeanour of the applicant is a give-away. Since addiction is defined as a dependence detrimental to the individual and to society, it is important for all concerned that it should be detected in its early stages and referred to the prescriber: 'Mrs. X is surely going through a lot of amylobarbitone, Doctor. Is it all right?' A few timely words may be of vast value to all concerned."

The discussion tended to drift towards the need for setting up a new organisation in pharmacy, rather than the present responsibilities of the pharmacist. In conclusion, Mr. Drummond pointed out that a large measure of responsibility for behaviour in the future lay in the hands of the colleges and universities, who had replaced the apprentice master. The colleges must be in close touch with the pharmacy, and should not be cloistered institutions.

Evidence on Medicines Legislation

Reference has been made in earlier News Letters to the Interdepartmental Committee now considering legislation on medicines, and to some of the evidence which has already been submitted to the Committee. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has now published the text of its own evidence, in which it affirms that the piecemeal approach to the control of medicines is the result of developments which could not be foreseen when the various Acts came into being. This has arisen from the concept that medicines in general should be free from control and only particular medicines or classes of medicines required restrictions. The Society's view is almost logically contrary to this, namely that legislation should provide for control to be exercised over all medicines as a class. As a corollary their preparation and distribution should be in the hands of qualified persons, with exceptions only where, for one reason or another, the balance of public advantage lies in favour of the relaxation of this requirement.

Subject to the maintenance of the self-governing authority of the medical, dental, veterinary and pharmaceutical professions, legislation should provide for the control of medicines being separated from the control of other substances and vested in the Minister of Health, the Secretary of State for Scotland and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, who should have power to make rules dealing inter alia with the introduction, composition, production, identification, purity, claims, advertising and distribution of substances and preparations used for the prevention or treatment of human or animal ailments.

The Society also advises the setting up of a Medicinal Substances Control Commission, which would advise Ministers on these matters and carry out any other functions relating to medicines which the Ministers might require. The personnel of the Commission should be representative and reflect the various interests involved in the preparation, distribution and use of medicines. It is suggested that substances newly introduced as medicines might be supplied only on prescription, until such time that there is sufficient evidence available to justify their release from such control (this was agreed at the Branch Representatives' Meeting last May).

On the modification of existing Acts, it is put forward that the Articles of Association of any company desiring to carry on business under the Pharmacy Acts should provide that the superintendent is a director. It is also urged that the use of the term "chemist," or other restricted term, should not be permitted in the name of a body corporate. Inspectors of the Pharmaceutical Society should have the same power to enter any premises where poisons are sold, as if these premises were a registered pharmacy. Unqualified persons should not be permitted to use descriptions such as "drug store," "medical hall" and "chemists' sundries" in connection with the retail sale of goods. Since this evidence was submitted there has been an almost entire absence of criticism of it in the pharmaceutical press.

The Association of Hospital Management Committees, in its evidence, emphasises that a drug should be listed only in one Act of Parliament. The Dangerous Drugs Act should be re-named the Narcotics Act, as the adjective "dangerous" is often applied distinctively to a number of habit-forming or toxic drugs not included in the scope of the present Act. The memorandum suggests that the Venereal Diseases Act and the Cancer Act should be repealed, and their provisions incorporated in a new Treatment of Diseases Act, which would also include the prohibition against advertising treatment for certain other diseases, such as cataract and Bright's disease. The Association also wish part of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act to be taken out and renamed the Poisons Act, which would incorporate some of the rules which have been in existence for 25 years and may now be regarded as permanent. A medicine should be defined, and such a definition does not exist in English law. It is put forward that the definition agreed between the Railway Clearing House and the chemical industry would be suitable. This is: "A preparation which is used internally or externally for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in humans or any animals and which, if containing a poisonous substance covered by the First Schedule to the Poisons Rules, can safely be taken or administered directly in prescribed doses internally or applied externally without further dilution."

It seems to your Correspondent that if all the recommendations made by the various bodies whose evidence has been published so far were implemented, the resulting legislation would be an even greater hodge-podge than at present, but fortunately some of the suggestions are incompatible with others, and possibly a decade will pass before there are any substantial modifications of existing legislation.

Publicity for Pharmacists

Some time ago the National Pharmaceutical Union circularised its members and held some meetings on the possibility of a publicity scheme for retail pharmacists. At a recent meeting in the north of England it was revealed that the scheme would cost £100,000 a year. Only two-thirds of the members had replied to the questionnaire, and fewer than 50 per cent. of the members had been willing to back the scheme. Consequently the scheme was abandoned.

A New Booklet

The National Pharmaceutical Union has prepared a booklet entitled "Pathway to Proprietorship in Retail Pharmacy" for the guidance of the young and ambitious pharmacist who wishes to make his career in retail pharmacy. The book has been written by two past-chairmen of the National Pharmaceutical Union, Mr. H. B. Coulson and the late Mr. P. D. J. Spaanderman, under the editorship of Mr. H. G. Moss. The booklet gives general information on purchasing, such as assessing the value of the business, and the various types of businesses, city, urban, suburban, industrial, market

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town and rural. A paragraph on new town and council estate businesses reflects the changing face of Britain.

It is stated that where the prospects often appear attractive, but considerable caution is necessary, a minimum of 1,250 houses per pharmacy are needed to offer good prospects. The population has often house purchase and hire purchase commitments which curtail their effective purchasing power. In consequence shopping is often done in nearby towns where prices are imagined to be lower. Businesses in these areas "are sometimes very successful, but all too often they are disappointing."

Honoured Guest

At the Council dinner on October 4, one of the honoured guests was Mrs. Nigel Manning, wife of the President of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria. Mrs. Manning is on a visit to Britain.

The Climate of Science

At the annual meeting of the British Association of Science, Dr. James Taylor, Chairman of the Chemistry section and a Director of Imperial Chemistry Industries Ltd., said that Huxley's view that "the chief aim of the scientist should be to increase material knowledge rather than human convenience" could not prevail in modern society, which would be forced to deploy its scientists in a manner conducive to fulfilling its objectives. Moreover, since the scientist was part of society he would be impelled to respond to the needs of the times and assume a wider role. An understanding of science was not intuitive and could only be acquired by deliberate education. The scientist passionately believed that the education and disciplines of science were of great merit and potential, but he had to come down from his ivory tower and play a full part in developing the "good life"; not merely as a narrow specialist supplying the data of invention, but in the whole complex of problems which confronted us. He had to rid himself of the idea that a scientist who went into business, or a chemist who became a salesman, had let down the side and prostituted his heritage, and develop to the full the contribution which his methods of thought and integrity of approach could make in all the multifarious activities of industry. It was necessary to ensure that there were sufficient individuals and institutes with "the freedom to gather fresh knowledge as and where inspiration comes." Universities were the places where traditionally that freedom was jealously guarded and where the search for "truth" or knowledge for its own sake was the primary object, and it was to them that one would have to look in a large measure for the fundamental discoveries of the future.

There was a responsibility to provide suitable conditions in which scientific imagination and invention could prosper. Unfortunately the conditions for promoting originality in scientific discovery were not known. Certainly a considerable number of promising research chemists had to be given freedom to pursue their studies without ties or pre-selected targets, and their work had to be judged by its scientific quality and not by its immediate practical value. Work study, operational research, analysis of requirements and the study of overheads were fields in which science graduates were being increasingly used. There were also chemists and men of other scientific training in financial, commercial, sales and personnel positions throughout the chemical industry and thus for the first time the scientist was in the position to fashion the ends as well as the means. This had had the result that the scientific approach was being increasingly applied. Once the climate was favourable to such an approach the benefits extended because the methods, apart from their specialist and technological applications, were simple and could be applied by men of non-scientific education and be understood and accepted by workers.

Trade Notes

FEROMAX PLAIN

Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. has announced that in future Feromax Plain will be a black-coated, round tablet and that it will be a straight ferrous sulphate tablet B.P. 5 grain.

Existing stocks of the oval shaped tablets should be used first.

"STELADEX" SPANSULE CAPSULES

Early this month, Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd. introduced to the medical profession "Steladex" Spansule Capsules. This new product is designed to meet the widest requirements of therapy for obese patients.

A booklet giving details of dosage and fuller information is available from Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Sydney.

THE WELLCOME TRUST: NEW MEMBER

Professor John McMichael, M.D., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., who holds the Chair of Medicine in the University of London at the Post-graduate Medical School, Hammersmith, has been appointed a Trustee of the Wellcome Trust in place of Sir Henry Dale, O.M., G.B.E., F.R.C.P., F.R.S., who retired from the Trusteeship in July, 1960, and was succeeded as Chairman by the Rt. Hon. The Lord Piercy, C.B.E. Professor McMichael's appointment became effective on October 10, 1960.

CHRISTMAS PACKAGING FOR JOHNSON'S BABY POWDER

Johnson & Johnson Pty. Ltd. has announced that this year all three sizes of Johnson's Baby Powder will be available in Christmas packaging.

This is the first year that all three sizes have been presented in this special cellophane seasonal pack.

All sizes are pre-packed and readily available on request to your normal supplier without added expense. Normal buying rates will apply.

Chemists are assured of valuable, seasonal-impulse sales if all sizes are prominently displayed.

SCHERING VARIATIONS

Schering Pty. Ltd. of Sydney has advised that there has been a variation in the presentation of Praenitron 2 mg. Previously this product was delivered in the form of a small tablet identical in size to Praenitron 1 mg. without the "S" imprint. It has been decided by the company's principals to increase the size of the tablet of the 2 mg. strength to a greater diameter than that of the 1 mg strength and include the "S" imprint.

Regarding Physoviron, it has been decided by the principals to alter the formula of this product by the inclusion of Liver. This has resulted in an elongation of the capsules, and the colour has been altered from red to black.

SPECIMEN ADVERTISEMENTS FOR LOCAL ADVERTISING

Between 1932 and 1945, Mr. Bertrand Ashby, F.I.A., contributed a series of advertising articles to this journal and handled the publicity of many of its readers.

A series of Pharmacy Folders was designed for them and many reported great benefit from their use. Each cost £8 to design and produce.

A few specimens of the series has been located and a set of 12 assorted folders can be had for £3/3/-.

These contain numerous copy suggestions which could easily be adapted for use in press or dodger form. They are obtainable from Mr. Bertrand Ashby, 5 Jasmine Street, South Caulfield, S.E.8, Victoria.

A specimen set can be seen at the Journal office on request.

NEW LINES OF CROOKES LABORATORIES

The Crookes Laboratories Ltd. has announced the introduction of two new lines to the Australian market, namely, Cortocaps and Lactophene.

Cortocaps is a new presentation of hydrocortisone and neomycin eye ointment, in that it is packed in single application, disposable gelatine capsules, eliminating the risk of cross-infection.

Lactophene is an antiseptic hand lotion, containing hexachlorophene.

Packings and prices are:—

Cortocaps 12, wholesale 7/-, retail 10/6.

Cortocaps 250, wholesale 70/-.

Lactophene, 4 oz., wholesale 4/-, retail 6/-.

OPSAN

Boots Pure Drug Co. (Aust.) Pty. Ltd. has announced the availability of Opsan Eye Drops from October 10. Opsan Eye Drops contain V. 335 (-methylsulphonylbenzylamine) Propionate, a new antibacterial compound developed jointly by Boots Pure Drug Co. Ltd., Nottingham, and the National Institute for Medical Research.

Opsan Eye Drops are claimed to be stable, non-irritating with a prompt and prolonged action and are effective against the common pathogens which cause superficial eye infections such as conjunctivitis, blepharitis, corneal infections and as a prophylaxis following eye injury or removal of foreign body from the eye.

Price to chemists, 5/-.

MARTIN & CO. (SURGICAL) LTD.

Martin & Co. (Surgical) Ltd., Sydney, has been appointed sole Australian factory representative for the following lines, which are available through accredited wholesalers:—

Original Aesculap — interchangeable hypodermic syringes.

"Inda"—sanitary napkins. Individually packaged and compressed to a convenient size for travel and pocket or handbag.

"Fasan-Durasharp"—Swedish stainless steel standard safety razor blades in dispensers of 5's and 10's, with free compact attractive plastic counter box or card. Razors are also available.

Martin & Co. (Surgical) Ltd. also advises that television consumer advertising in respect of Beiersdorf's Handyplast Wound Dressing Strips commences as from November 1.

PRE-CHRISTMAS MAIL

During the pre-Christmas period the Post Office is required to handle exceptionally heavy mail loads, and the co-operation of the public is sought each year to secure the early posting of gifts and greetings.

The success of the "Post Early" campaign can be furthered by the many thousands of people associated with the great variety of business establishments, and it is asked that calendars, catalogues and advertising material be posted as early as possible in December and not later than December 9.

Great assistance would be rendered to the Postal Department if large postings of commercial mail could be separated into bundles for city, suburban, country and interstate destinations, securely tied and handed in at a Post Office counter rather than being placed in the usual posting receptacles.

LEPETIT PHARMACEUTICAL GROUP EXTENDS TO AUSTRALIA

Lepetit (Pharmaceuticals) Pty. Ltd. has been incorporated in New South Wales. The company is jointly financed by Lepetit S.p.A., of Milan, and Australian capital.

The Australian company, in line with other plants of the Lepetit group, will manufacture ethical products here, including antibiotics. This range will be spearheaded by "Ambramycin," the newest form of tetracycline.

During recent years the Chemical and Biological Research Laboratories of the Lepetit group have established an extensive programme of research in the medical field. Expansion of the group's activities to Australia should be welcomed.

SCOTT & BOWNE ACQUIRES THREE COMPANIES

Following the visit to Sydney in September of Mr. Hedley Vincent, Managing Director of Scott & Bowne Limited London, his company, through its subsidiary, Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd., has acquired all the shares in the undermentioned three companies:

Pharmedica Pty. Ltd.

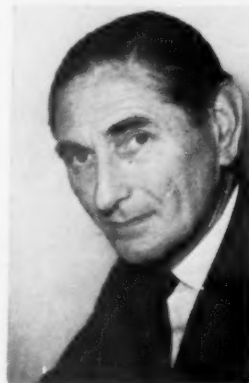
Kingsgrove Laboratories Pty. Ltd., and

Commonwealth & Dominion Agencies Pty. Ltd.

Pharmedica Pty. Ltd. and Commonwealth & Dominion Agencies Pty. Ltd. have affiliations with overseas manufacturers of pharmaceutical and toiletry products. Kingsgrove Laboratories Pty. Ltd. manufacture pharmaceutical and toiletry goods.

These three companies are now wholly-owned subsidiaries of Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd.

Integration of the newly-acquired companies with Scott & Bowne (A'asia) Ltd. is in progress.



Mr. Hedley Vincent

AUSTRALIAN VISIT PRECEDES INTERNATIONAL RESEARCH CONFERENCE

Mr. Philip B. Hofmann, Vice-Chairman of the Board and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Johnson & Johnson parent company, New Jersey, U.S.A., arrived in Sydney on October 13.

Mr. Hofmann, who is also Vice-President of the Johnson & Johnson Research Foundation, is making a world tour inspecting Johnson & Johnson Research facilities in a number of countries prior to an International Research Directors' Conference called for early December, in the United States.

The main objective of the conference will be to review and co-ordinate the research activities of the main Johnson & Johnson research centre, the several affiliated research units in the States and Johnson & Johnson research facilities in Canada, England, Scotland, Brazil and Australia.



Mr. Philip B. Hofmann



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OUR RANGE, COVERING MOST REQUIREMENTS, INCLUDES

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Further details are available on request

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These points, stressed to a prospective purchaser will often clinch the sale of S.M.A.

- (a) S.M.A. when mixed ready to feed is a **complete** food and requires no additives.
- (b) S.M.A. costs the mother just one penny per ounce of mixed food.
- (c) S.M.A. has a truly "tranquillising" effect on teasy babies—the transition is amazing.
- (d) If mother is feeding baby under difficulties and at times feels the effort is too much for her, it is possible to substitute S.M.A. for several feeds—baby won't know the difference.

S.M.A.—the nearest approach to human breast milk; resembling it in all major aspects and giving the same results; S.M.A.—with a percentage mark-up on cost of 34%; S.M.A.—is exclusively yours.



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WYETH PHARMACEUTICALS PTY. LIMITED

Gregory Place, PARRAMATTA, N.S.W.

S.M.A.2/A/7/68

EVANS MEDICAL DIRECTOR ON VISIT TO AUSTRALIA



Mr. M. J. Smith

Mr. M. J. Smith, M.A., Overseas Trade Director of Evans Medical Supplies Ltd., Liverpool, arrived in Sydney on October 17, for a visit to Australia.

Mr. Smith will spend approximately eight weeks in Australia and it is his intention to visit most of the capital cities.

ABBOTT LABORATORIES—VICTORIAN MANAGER

Mr. Bruce Hendy has joined the executive staff of Abbott Laboratories and will be taking up an appointment as Victorian manager of the company early in January, 1961.

Born in Melbourne, Mr. Hendy saw war service with the R.A.A.F. After the war, he studied at Melbourne University, obtaining the degree of Bachelor of Commerce.

Prior to this appointment Mr. Hendy was N.S.W. manager of John P. Young & Associates. His wide executive experience, both in Australia and overseas, and his understanding of modern management techniques should prove of great value to the company's operations in Victoria.



Mr. Bruce Hendy

DECORE PRODUCTS



Mr. R. Brian Clapham

Mr. R. Brian Clapham has been appointed National Sales Manager for Decore Sales Pty. Ltd. During the past 12 years he has been closely associated with pharmaceutical wholesalers and with pharmacists throughout Australia. The company now has new premises at 389 Sussex Street, Sydney. The four-storey building is known as "Decore House."

A MOULDED BOTTLE WHICH COLLAPSES

A plastic bottle which collapses when empty has been developed by Moulded Products (A'asia) Ltd., and is being produced at its Frankston, Victoria, plant. This blow moulded bottle is being supplied to Battery Manufacturer Pty. Ltd. for car and tractor batteries. They are supplied in three sizes, .6, .8 and 1.2 gallons.

The bottle is rectangular in shape and is fitted with "easy-to-pour" sealed spout. The bottle is moulded with the usual threaded outlet over which the cap and spout are fitted.



When this cap is pulled down tight, it locks in position and the top of the spout is cut off for pouring.

The concertina shape of the bottle has two main functions—firstly, it allows the container to

be squashed without any detrimental effects, and reducing its bulk when despatched for re-filling, and secondly, it provides perfectly safe finger grips for holding the bottle when pouring.

Blow moulding containers which have a small opening at the top is a manufacturing method possibly derived from the glass industry. In both this and the plastics industry, the material—either glass or plastics—is plasticised with heat and then air under pressure introduced into the centre of this mass. The material is blown inside a mould, and it is the air pressure which ensures the material taking the shape of the mould. After the air pressure has been maintained for a short while, the mould is cooled with cold water or by some other method, to chill the moulding, so that it will hold its shape when the mould is opened.

With this method of moulding, it is quite a simple matter to produce a screw outlet, a tapered one or something special for a particular requirement.

Blow moulding can be applied to a number of what are loosely called "plastics." With the widest applications being for bottles and containers, the materials available for this operation are very wide. Acetate, acetal resin, nylon, P.V.C., acetate butyrate, polypropylene and polycarbonate can all be used, as well as both high and low density polyethylene.

Blow moulded bottles have been developed for some very complex mixtures in both the pharmaceutical and veterinary fields, as well as horticultural preparations. And now, with this collapsible feature, methods of distribution and transport can be re-designed.

This bottle, with its unusual features, won the F. H. Edwards laurel for industrial entries, in the recent Plastics Week competition, held in Melbourne.

P.A.T.A. OF N.S.W.

Notified 28/9/60—

Chemists' Section: Addition

Smith, Kline & French Laboratories (Aust.) Ltd.

Size	Retail	Wholesale
30's	42/- Steladex	336/- doz.

General Section: Addition

National Chemical Products Pty. Limited	
Bottles 13/9	"Napros" Golden Tan 88/- doz.

General Section: Alterations

The Dr. Williams Medicine Co. of Australasia Pty. Ltd.	
Small	5/- Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 45/- doz.
Large	8/- Dr. Williams' Pink Pills 72/- doz.
	2/9 Pinkettes 24/9 doz.

Notified 17/10/60—

Chemists' Section: Additions

		Reckitt & Colman (Australia) Ltd.	
24's	3/3	Tridis (Tablets) (1 doz. pack)	26/- doz.
50's	6/3	Tridis (Tablets)	50/- doz.
		(8 units in pack; 8 x 50's count as 1 doz. in parcels)	
100's	10/6	Tridis (Tablets)	84/- doz.
		(6 units in pack; 6 x 100's count as 1 doz. in parcels)	
		Sera Pty. Ltd.	
24/9		Varemoid Tablets	16/6 ea.
		World Agencies Pty. Ltd.	
6/6		Tyne-Lax	52/- doz.
5/6		Tynees Thummie	39/1 doz.
		Chemists' Section: Alteration	
		Trimol Laboratories Ltd.	
6 oz.	12/6	Pedicain Foot Powder	100/- doz.

WHO IS THE OLDEST PRACTISING CHEMIST?

In the State of Victoria this honour could well go to Mr. G. F. H. Attwood, of 934 Mount Alexander Road, Essendon.

Mr. Attwood, hale and active, was registered on July 10, 1901, having passed the final examination of the Pharmacy Board of Victoria in June of that year.

We congratulate Mr. Attwood on his splendid record, and wish him many years of good health and continued participation in the practice of pharmacy.

We would be interested to hear from others in Victoria or in other States who have comparable records of daily contact with the public over such a long period.

Skof.²⁵



"First-aid class or not, Jones, you don't use a sling for a leg-fracture!"

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PHARMACY FOR SALE. Excellent northern N.S.W. town; T.O. £550 per week. Goodwill £6,000. Fittings, stock at valuation. Apply "No. 51060," c/o "A.J.P." Office, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne.

S.A. COUNTRY PHARMACY FOR SALE. Good turnover and profit. Nicely fitted shop in excellent position. £1,500, plus stock, approx. £1,500. Low rent, good lease. Residence available if required. Will consider reasonable offer.

Contact R. J. Wickes, Box 41, Burra, S.A.
Phone: Burra 32.

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LECTURESHIP IN PHARMACY**

Applications are invited for the positions of Lecturer/Senior Lecturer and Lecturer in Pharmacy. Applicants should have research and teaching experience in some branch of pharmaceutical chemistry. The salary for a Senior Lecturer is within the range £2,550 x 95 £3,000 per annum; for a Lecturer within the range £1,730 x 105 £2,435 per annum. In each case cost of living adjustments will be allowed (at present £13 p.a.). The salary is subject to deductions under the State Superannuation Act. The commencing salary will be fixed according to the qualifications and experience of the successful applicant. Under the Staff Members' Housing Scheme in cases approved by the University and its Bankers, married men may be assisted by loans to purchase a house. Applications, giving the names of three referees, should be forwarded to reach the undersigned from whom further information may be obtained not later than 26th November, 1960.

Sydney: October, 1960. M. A. TELFER, Registrar.

MODERN PHARMACY FOR SALE in prosperous country town. Turnover in excess of £27,000 per annum. Good lease available, finance may be arranged. All inquiries to Box B71, G.P.O., Perth.

MODERN PHARMACY for sale in large WESTERN AUSTRALIAN MINING TOWN. Turnover in excess of £42,000 per annum. Good lease available, finance may be arranged. All inquiries to Box B71, G.P.O., Perth.

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The Australasian JOURNAL OF PHARMACY, October 31, 1960

1061

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This man's skill removes the "guesswork" from modern selling methods. His skill is applied to market research . . . the new but exact science of sales prediction. He watches your customers closely . . . learns their needs, discovers their preferences.

From masses of statistics and data drawn from all over the world, the Beecham market research teams glean the information that enables us to market the products your customers want. More than that, market research tells us how to package and advertise our products most effectively, streamline their distribution, price them to suit your customers, and bring you maximum profits. Market research is yet another Beecham service to you and your customers . . . ensuring that when you use or sell or recommend a Beecham product, you can say with confidence: "It's good . . . it's made by Beecham."

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BM.AUS2/60

Student Activities

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF PHARMACEUTICAL STUDENTS OF AUSTRALIA

In August this year the International Pharmaceutical Students' Federation held its Study Tour in Stockholm, Sweden. We of NAPSA were very fortunate in that we had two representatives there. They were two women pharmacists from N.S.W., Joan Gray and Mary Brauer. These two girls very kindly acted as our Observers to the Conference, and have written two reports on their stay at the camp. The first, by Joan Gray, is mainly concerned with the serious aspect of the Tour and what transpired during the meetings. The second, by Mary Brauer, and to be published in next month's issue, is concerned with the social aspect of the Tour.

Hereunder is the first report.

Stockholm was the scene of the Study Tour of IPSF for 1960, and from August 11 to 20, over 150 representatives of 24 countries took part in a most enjoyable conference. The right combination of pharmaceutical and purely social activities was achieved by our Swedish hosts, and the time never seemed to lay heavily on our hands; on the contrary, the days were never long enough.

One of our first visits was to the Royal Swedish Institute of Pharmacy where we were shown over the various departments, all equipped with the most enviable modern equipment. A good deal of research was in progress, on peptides in pharmacognosy, chromatography in its various forms, radioactive isotopes in physical chemistry. An interesting department is the Forensic and Social Pharmacy, where the relationship between pharmacy and the public is carefully studied.

An interesting lecture on Swedish Pharmacy was given by Rune Lönngren, an experienced pharmacist, and the actual working system explained. Sweden is a welfare state and pharmacy is under strict control. There are 540 pharmacies, owned by pharmacists chosen by the authorities, the average staff being 11-12, the maximum being 50-60. There are 6600 people connected with pharmacy, owner-pharmacists, registered pharmacists, "receptaries" who take an examination with the Institute but are not fully qualified, and technical assistants with no special pharmaceutical education. All the owner-pharmacists belong to a central group to which a certain proportion of the profits must be paid. This is used to subsidise the smaller pharmacies and to keep a constant price range throughout the country. There are also 20 district pharmacies which have manufacturing equipment and prepare all galenicals and tablets used in the pharmacies, so cutting down on equipment. There is a control laboratory which analyses all such products before they are sold, and also any drugs, and the pharmacist himself must make an identification analysis before use. There are no hospital dispensaries as we know them, only a few operated as branches of independent pharmacies. Eighty per cent. of the prescriptions written are proprietaries, while 20 per cent., usually internal or external liquids, are extemporaneously prepared.

The official opening was the highlight of the tour. Held in the Riksdag Building (Houses of Parliament), it was a very solemn and dignified affair, attended by the Director of the National Board of Health and the Chairman of the Swedish Pharmaceutical Society. All speakers stressed the importance of international con-

tact for the development of the profession and the attainment of a common basis of standards and nomenclature. The ideal stage for this is in the student years, and IPSF was fulfilling this need, but its work in the future is still great.

The Council was assembled during the tour and the agenda fully discussed. The function of the Council was to bring recommendations for discussion in the next year's Assembly Meeting. The various reports of the Executive Members were read and accepted. The Congress for 1961 is to be held in Bavaria, and the number of participants is to be limited to 150 so that closer contact can be made between students. It was also decided to pay any profits of a Study Tour into general funds. Turkey has issued a tentative invitation to hold the Study Tour of 1964.

Amendments to the constitution were discussed, but it was finally decided to set up a committee to draft a new constitution, the committee being myself, Roberta Stevenson, of Canada, and a representative from Ireland to be named.

Application for Full Membership was made by Northern Ireland, but this posed a great problem as they had been considered represented by the delegate of Great Britain. A committee was set up to investigate this also, Ulf Olofsson being the Chairman and to appoint his own members. Associate Membership was requested by Belgium, and Brooklyn College of Pharmacy.

The programme of activities for next year was discussed. The Education Chairman is collecting information and investigating the possibility of reciprocity between countries and also licensing requirements.

The News Bulletin is to be printed professionally, and finance for this to be raised by canvassing industry or by advertising. A drive to increase membership is to be undertaken and interest in IPSF is to be stimulated if possible.

Peter Westberg (Swedish Delegate) was appointed Vice-President for the coming year.

A symposium on education and Dr. Steigen's report on Education in Pharmacy to the Federation Internationale Pharmaceutique was discussed. The general conclusion, that more knowledge was needed all the time especially in pharmacology and constant revision of the courses, was agreed upon by all.—J. M. Gray.

Miss Joan Gray is to be congratulated on her report, and NAPSA would like to make it known here that they deeply appreciate her efforts. It is to be hoped that she and her companion continue to make new acquaintances in Pharmacy on the Continent and that their tour will be ever profitable.—Trevor C. Cichero, National Publicity Officer NAPSA.

VICTORIAN PHARMACY STUDENTS' ASSOCIATION

On August 22 and 23 the S.R.C. of the Victorian Pharmacy Students' Association presented "What's Your Trouble?", the first full-time revue ever played by the S.R.C. Many long hours of thought, preparation and tolerance had been put in by the producers, John Ross and Geoff. Sussman, and as a first full-time revue it was extremely successful. Twenty-three items were on the programme, with a large cast of 30 performers. The show certainly contained some good material, and the players managed to put it over quite well, particularly on the second night. Some of the individuals who stood out in particular were Tony Fink, Phil Bray, Enid Dunlop, Jan Stagg and, of course, the producers, John Ross and Geoff. Sussman.

The producers' treatment of "My Fair Lady" was the



An informal group at the Football Picnic.

novelty this time, Enid, Geoff. and Tony doing excellent jobs in the leading roles.

It was generally agreed by responsible critics that this performance warranted another revue next year, and that next year's Follies, after this year's experience, could hardly fail to be an enormous success.

Follies 1961

Application for producer and director for the 1961 Follies should be made in writing to the S.R.C. on or before December 1, 1960. Applicants should forward a general plan of programme, if possible.

On September 7 at the St. Kilda Town Hall the Annual Pharmacy Ball was held. The Hall was gaily decorated with coloured balloons and provided a spectacular background for a marvellous evening. Among the official guests were Mr. and Mrs. Sissons and Dr. and Mrs. Stanton, who sat with the President of V.P.S.A., Mr. Tam Lynden-Bell.

As usual, this proved to be our greatest social function of the year, everybody enjoying themselves to capacity. Thanks are indeed due to the Social Secretary, Miss Enid Dunlop, and her assistant, Mr. Bernie Cathcart, for the tremendous effort they both put into organising such a great function. Thanks and appreciation are also sent to the various organisations for donations of the decorations and band.

Another lunch-time jazz concert was held in the Assembly Hall on September 15, at which the main attraction was the Victorian Trumpet Trio. They were



The Revue Band rehearsing at Coppin Hall

admirably backed by the Collegians Band and Dennis Farrington on the drums. The Trio's playing was greatly appreciated by the students, who applauded and wished that the hour's entertainment could have lasted longer. This was the second concert of this kind, and now they look like being a permanent function during the year's activities.

A meeting was held at the Pharmacy College on September 10 between the Asian students of the Col-



Rehearsing for the Revue.

lege, Tam Lynden-Bell, Pat Mercovich and John Christensen. The meeting took the form of a round table discussion to find out the problems of Study Routine and Asian Student Welfare. Regarding study routine, it was suggested that Tutorials be held (in particular Chemistry and Physics) to bring Asian students up to the Australian standard. The Asian students felt that maybe Australians could do more to help them when they arrived in Australia; for instance, a student could introduce and show the Asians the Australian mode of living.

A proposed Asian-Australian Pharmacy Students' Club was put forward and by this method perhaps Australian-Asian Student Welfare could prosper.—John Christensen, publicity officer.

SELF-MEDICATION

In a survey undertaken on a post-war housing estate in Hertfordshire in 1954 to 1955, Margot Jeffreys, J. H. F. Brotherston and Ann Cartwright have shown (British Journal of Preventive and Social Medicine, 1960, 14, 64) that, on the whole, self-medication is not an alternative to G.P. consultation.

Their inquiries among 2500 adults and children about the medication taken during a four-week period, showed that two out of every three had taken non-prescribed medicines. The report analyses the findings in different social classes, and tabulates the types of medicines most frequently consumed and the conditions for which they were taken. Laxative and aspirin were used with most frequency; aspirin was taken for "arthritis and anaemia, bronchitis and backache, menstrual disorders and menopausal symptoms, nerve and neuritis, influenza and insomnia, cold and catarrh, and, of course, for headaches and rheumatism."—"The Pharmaceutical Journal."



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Selective opposes non-productive cough.
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A NEW PRODUCT ANNOUNCEMENT



SSTX:TA190A



'STELADEX'

a combination of 'Stelazine' (trifluoperazine), with 'Dexedrine' in 'Spansule' form, is designed to meet the widest requirements of therapy for obese patients with the best resources now available to medicine.

'Steladex' curbs the patient's appetite all day long with one morning dose

suppresses any psychoneurotic factors that may underlie the obesity

alleviates the stresses of dieting, leaves the patient composed but alert

'Steladex' is available in packs of 30 'Spansule' capsules.
Retail price 42/- each

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Each 'Steladex Spansule' contains trifluoperazine 2 mg., and
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Commonwealth and State News

COMMONWEALTH

PERSONAL and GENERAL

THE COST OF PENSIONERS' MEDICAL BENEFITS

When replying to Mr. Banditt, in the House of Representatives on September 21, as to the value derived by pensioners from the Pensioners' Medical Benefits Service, the Minister for Health quoted figures of the cost to the Government.

In the last financial year, he said, the Pensioners' Medical Services cost over £4,000,000, and the cost of pharmaceutical benefits somewhat over £3,500,000.

It was not easy to assess the value to pensioners in actual terms per pensioner.

STATEMENT BY HEALTH MINISTER ON SOCIAL SERVICES

The Honourable the Minister for Health (Dr. Donald Cameron), speaking on a question asked by Mr. Bland concerning the provision of optometrical benefits, said the Government was aware of the importance of the optometrical profession, and the important function it performs. However, if social welfare is to be expanded, it must be expanded step by step. The Government was not idle in considering measures that may be added to the present National Health Services. Unless it proceeded cautiously, social welfare would become an incubus and not something to make the lives of citizens better. So the Government intended to expand social services in accordance with the growth of the economy.

MEDICAL FEES

Senator Tangney in the Senate on September 20, asked the Minister for Health if he was aware that persons living in rural and semi-rural areas were compelled to pay travelling expenses as well as the usual medical fees to doctors who attended them in their own homes. Was there any provision by which such expenses could be recouped? If not, would the Minister consider it.

Senator Henty said the problem was not a new one. It had been raised previously by the Honorable Senator herself. So far as he knew, benefit funds did not accept responsibility for travelling expenses. If Senator Tangney put her question on notice, he would ask the Minister to have a look at it.

UNIFORM POISONS LEGISLATION

The question of the introduction of uniform poisons legislation in all States was again raised in the House of Representatives by a question which Mr. Whitlam recently addressed to the Prime Minister.

In reply to this question, Mr. Menzies said that in May, 1959, he wrote to State Premiers concerning a resolution passed by the National Health and Medical Research Council, urging the Premiers to adopt uniform poisons legislation. It was necessary to make proposals to only three States, as Queensland had adopted the uniform poisons schedules and Victoria was in the process of preparing legislation. Latest advice on the matter was that in Tasmania the necessary legislation was being prepared; in New South Wales, South Australia and Western Australia the proposals were still being considered.

NEW CHIEF FOR C.S.I.R.O. DIVISION OF LAND RESEARCH AND REGIONAL SURVEY

The Minister-in-Charge of C.S.I.R.O. (Dr. the Honourable D. A. Cameron) has announced the appointment of Mr. G. A. Stewart as Chief of the C.S.I.R.O. Division of Land Research and Regional Survey. He succeeds Mr. C. S. Christian, who resigned last December to become a member of the C.S.I.R.O. Executive.

Mr. Stewart, who is aged 38, graduated in agricultural science from the University of Melbourne in 1943. He joined C.S.I.R.O. in 1944 and took part in soil survey work in Western Australia, South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania.

In 1946 he joined the Northern Australian Regional Survey Section. Out of this group has grown the present Division of Land Research and Regional Survey, which has carried out surveys of vast areas of Australia and New Guinea. The Division's work has indicated the possibilities for large-scale agricultural development of immense national importance.

In 1953 Mr. Stewart took a team of scientists to New Guinea to initiate C.S.I.R.O. survey work there. He was awarded the degree of Master of Agricultural Science by the University of Melbourne in 1954.

GUILD FEDERAL COUNCIL ENTERTAINS VICTORIAN S.B.C.

The Federal Council of the Guild entertained the Victorian State Branch Committee at a dinner at Ascot House on October 19.

The former Federal Guild Treasurer, Mr. Walter C. Cotterell, was presented with a Life Membership Certificate by the Federal President, Mr. Eric Scott, thus joining the ranks of the 17 members who have already been honoured by the Guild for outstanding service.

Among the guests were Messrs. E. C. McClelland and W. R. Iliffe, both of whom are Life Members of the Guild, and Mr. I. J. Thompson.



Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the Guild, presenting the Life Membership Certificate of the Guild to Mr. Walter C. Cotterell.

COMMONWEALTH—Continued



Left to right: Messrs. E. C. McClelland (Vic.), W. R. Iliffe (Vic.), G. M. Fleming (Tas.) and Walter C. Cotterell (S.A.)



Left to right: Messrs. C. A. Nichol (Old. State President), S. M. Adams (Vic.), W. E. Martin (Old.) and W. J. Langtry (Vic.).



Left to right: Messrs. R. R. Patrick (S.A.), R. G. Ross and Bryce Watson (Guild Merchandising), and A. A. Russell (S.A. Guild President).



Left to right: Mr. N. F. Keith (Vic. State President), Miss I. M. J. MacGillivray (Vic.) and W. L. Bryan (Guild Solicitor).



Left to right: Messrs. Walter C. Cotterell (S.A.), Eric Scott (Federal President), T. B. Evans (Federal Secretary) and L. W. Smith (N.S.W. Guild President).

COMMONWEALTH—Continued

GUILD FEDERAL COUNCIL MEETING

Report from Public Relations

By Geoff Tennyson

Mr. Eric Scott was re-elected President of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia at the thirty-third annual meeting of the Guild.

Mr. G. H. Dallimore was re-elected one Vice-President and Mr. K. Thomas succeeded Mr. L. W. Smith as the other Vice-President.

Mr. W. E. Martin was re-elected Federal Treasurer.

Mr. L. W. Smith was elected Federal Industrial Supervisor of the newly-established Industrial Relations Department of the Guild.

The Council spent a considerable amount of its time this year discussing 31 remits on N.H.S.



Left to right: Messrs. W. E. Martin (Qld.), G. H. Dallimore (W.A.), C. A. Nichol (Qld. Guild President) and A. W. Cocking (Vic.).

As a result of these discussions, chemists in the field will be given more information on how the Guild negotiates with the Commonwealth Government, and the following resolutions were passed:—

Guild negotiators on the contentious issues involved in P.B. dispensing under N.H.S. will visit States to convey information to members and hear members' points of view on the subject.

Federal Council will meet away from Headquarters in Melbourne so that its members can have more intimate contact with State Branch Committee members.

A Federal Guild newspaper has been authorised for six-State distribution. The newspaper will be edited and supervised by the Public Relations Director.

Membership in the Guild could be brought up to 100 per cent. full strength by the admission to its ranks of 258 unregistered owners of pharmacies in New South Wales. The nominees of these pharmacies will be registered chemists.

The Federal President, Mr. Scott, and Executive members will visit the various States to tell members first-hand of their dealings with the Health Minister and Health Department, and on these occasions individual members will be given the opportunity to give their opinions and air their views.

NEW THINKING ON RABBIT CONTROL

Rabbit control authorities from all States, research specialists, and representatives of primary producer organisations met in Sydney on October 11 and 12 to exchange information and plan the next moves in the battle against the rabbit.

Myxomatosis has reduced rabbit numbers to relatively low levels in many areas. But in some districts rabbits are too numerous to permit complacency. The

nature and size of the task that must now be tackled by direct action is becoming clear.

Emphasis has switched to poisoning which is the most economic method of control now available. Successful poisoning calls for thoroughness and an understanding of the behaviour of the rabbit, the nature of poisoning materials, and the effectiveness of various baits and baiting methods.

Although recent research has done a lot to increase the efficiency and reliability of poisoning, the effectiveness of any local control campaign depends above all on good co-operation between landholders and State authorities.

This is the reason why two major rabbit control conferences have been convened by C.S.I.R.O. within two years.

Rabbit control measures sometimes lag behind the technical "know-how" acquired through research. It was anticipated the Sydney conference would provide an opportunity for reviewing progress since the 1958 conference in Melbourne, and for an exchange of views, not only on technical aspects, but even more important at this juncture, the economic, legal and sociological problems involved in containing the rise in rabbit numbers in the years ahead.

Speakers at the Sydney conference included—

Mr. D. R. Stark, Pasture Protection Field Officer, Department of Agriculture, New South Wales.

Mr. T. J. Bull, Narrandera Pasture Protection Board, New South Wales.

Mr. A. R. Tomlinson, Chief Vermin Control Officer, Department of Agriculture, Western Australia.

Mr. J. Corbett, Leichhardt Rabbit Board, Queensland.

Mr. A. E. Hughes, Department of Agriculture, Tasmania.

Mr. F. N. Ratcliffe, Wildlife Survey Section, C.S.I.R.O.

Mr. E. P. S. Roberts, Queensland grazier and member of the Executive of C.S.I.R.O.

OPTOMETRICAL SERVICE BENEFITS

Extracts From Hansard (Debate in Senate) 22/9/60

Senator Benn asked the Minister representing the Minister for Health, upon notice—

1. In what States of the Commonwealth are examinations compulsory for persons who desire to enter the profession of optometry?

2. Has the Commonwealth Department of Health studied the examination conditions; if so, is it satisfied that persons who pass such examinations are qualified to practise as optometrists?

3. Is it a fact that contributors to medical benefit societies who require spectacles or any form of eye attention must pay for the services of a general medical practitioner, an ophthalmic surgeon and either an optical goods manufacturer or an optical mechanic before they are eligible for any benefits from the societies; if so, does this unnecessarily circuitous procedure result in some members of the medical profession receiving sums of money for which no service is rendered?

4. How many applications were made during the last financial year to medical benefit societies for benefit payments arising from service received from eye specialists; what was the total benefit claimed and what was the amount actually paid?

5. Why are members of medical benefit societies, who receive attention and spectacles from optometrists legally qualified to provide such service and aids, not entitled to any benefit payments from the medical benefit societies?

Senator Henty.—The Minister for Health has now furnished the following replies:—

1. Each of the Australian States requires that, subject only to certain minor exceptions, all persons who desire to practise as optometrists shall have a proficiency in that profession, the proficiency being determined by examination in accordance with the standards laid down in the relevant State Act.

2. No.

3. No.

4. This information is not available.

5. Although services rendered by optometrists cannot be regarded as medical services, some medical benefit funds do in fact pay benefits for such services.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write details to the Journal Correspondent in S.A., Mr. E. F. Lipsham.

Mr. Ronald Randgard, from Great Britain, has joined the S.A. Register.

Mr. H. G. Collyer acted as manager for Mr. Russell and Mr. L. Davis for Mr. Patrick.

Miss Schuler has been assisting Mr. R. N. Taylor of Streaky Bay.

Mrs. L. Gilchrist spent part of September with Mr. E. Coombe of Young's Pharmacy, Hutt Street, Adelaide.

Mr. Somerville Jnr. is to manage Mr. P. Wurm's pharmacy during his extended tour overseas.

Mr. H. G. Collyer has been managing for Mr. J. Measday of Brooklyn Park and Mr. A. Williams of Richmond.

Mrs. F. Abbott recently assisted Mr. W. Rice of Enfield and Mr. W. Spencer of Lower North Adelaide.

Mrs. J. Bullock spent 10 days towards the end of September assisting Mr. P. Garrett of Malvern.

Miss N. Schuler visited Ceduna for two weeks at the end of October to assist Mr. P. Argall Jnr.

Mr. R. Goldsack visited Snowtown in the middle of October to act as locum for Mr. W. Fraser.

Mr. H. Hookham, from New Zealand, has joined the South Australian Register.

Mr. T. Christie relieved Mr. B. Rogers of St. Marys in October, and Mr. T. Clerk of Riverton and Mr. J. Schoff of Walkerville.

Mr. R. Medlow has acted as locum during the month for Mr. J. Windle of Walkerville; Mr. A. Clarke of St. Peters; Mr. J. Grooby.

Mr. L. Norton is now recorded as managing for Mr. R. Grist at the pharmacy in St. Vincent's Street, Port Adelaide.

Mr. E. Highman acted during September as relieving manager for Mr. A. Lean of Harcourt Gardens. Mr. A. C. Holloway similarly acted in October.

Mr. R. A. Taylor has closed his pharmacy on South Road, St. Marys, and opened another on Seacombe Road, Darlington.

Mr. D. Cocks is now recorded as managing the pharmacy conducted under the name of T. L. J. Gryst (Mrs. Maloney) on Torrens Road, Kilkenny.

Mr. L. Norton is now managing the pharmacy in St. Vincent Street, Port Adelaide, conducted as a branch by Mr. R. Grist of Largs Bay.

Mr. J. Purches has taken out a Certificate of Identity under the reciprocal arrangements with New South Wales.

Mr. Walter C. Cotterell has returned from his trip abroad. Mr. R. Brice, who acted as manager during his absence, has joined the staff of the Pharmacy Department of the Royal Adelaide Hospital.

Mr. A. A. Russell (Hyde Park) and Mr. R. R. Patrick (Woodville Gardens) attended the meeting of the Federal Council of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild which began in Melbourne on October 18.

Mr. R. Goldsack visited Jamestown in September to manage for Mr. A. E. Bowey, and also for Mr. B. N. Williams. In October he went to Cummins, under engagement by Mr. R. W. Rodda.

Mr. W. Vivian spent about a week with each of the following in the past two months: Mr. R. Gartrell of Moonta; Mr. J. Newberry of Wallaroo; and Mr. J. Burns of Moonta.

Messrs. J. White and Son have opened a new pharmacy at No. 1 Robe Terrace, Medindie. Mr. A. Waters has been appointed manager. Mr. H. White is at present overseas on a tour of North America.

In recent weeks Mr. R. Byrnes has visited Mt. Gambier to assist Mr. J. Marks and Mr. McConnell. He also visited Whyalla under engagement by Mr. W. Taylor. In the metropolitan area he has managed for Mr. R. Crago of Warradale Park and Mr. W. Clarke of Colonel Light Gardens.

The Friendly Societies Medical Association.—The following changes have been made in appointments during the month: Mr. B. Edwards resigned his position to accept a managership at Draper for Mr. R. Grist of Largs Bay. As a consequence Mr. M. Hennoste is now in charge at Rosewater and Mr. Chambers, from Great Britain, has been appointed manager at Croydon. Mrs. M. Cain (Miss Lokan) is acting as relieving manageress at Beulah Park and Mr. N. Ridgard has joined the relieving staff.

ENGAGEMENT

Miss Heather Smith recently announced her engagement in London to a fellow Australian. In the near future she is to marry in England Mr. Tom L. Love, the son of Dr. Love of Caulfield, Victoria, who is doing research work in engineering in England on behalf of I.C.I., Melbourne. They propose to visit the Continent and America before returning to Australia in August, 1961.

MARRIAGES

We extend congratulations to Peggy, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. Gill, of Western Australia, and Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Billings, whose marriage was celebrated in the Tusmor Methodist Church on October 8.

Our congratulations are also extended to Joan Valma, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. Nicolson, of Albert Park, and Thomas Ian, younger son of Mr. and Mrs. C. Lee, of Marleston, who were married at Tusmore Presbyterian Church on September 10.

Stanfield-Schoff.—The wedding of these two pharmacists took place during the month in St. Andrew's Church, Walkerville. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Stanfield of Enfield, and the bridegroom is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Schoff of Hawthorne.

Margaret Ann, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. J. K. Evans, of Goodwood, was married to Peter James, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Nicholls of Nelson, N.Z., in the Goodwood Baptist Church during the month. The couple will live in New Zealand.

BIRTHS

Congratulations to the following:—

Flood.—To Fay and Harry, a son, on August 20.

Reid.—To Anne and Colin, a daughter, at the Memorial Hospital, Adelaide, on October 7.

Teusner (Tomlinson).—To Terry and Jan, of Puckapunyal, Victoria, at St. Vincent Maternity Hospital, Melbourne, on September 15, a son.

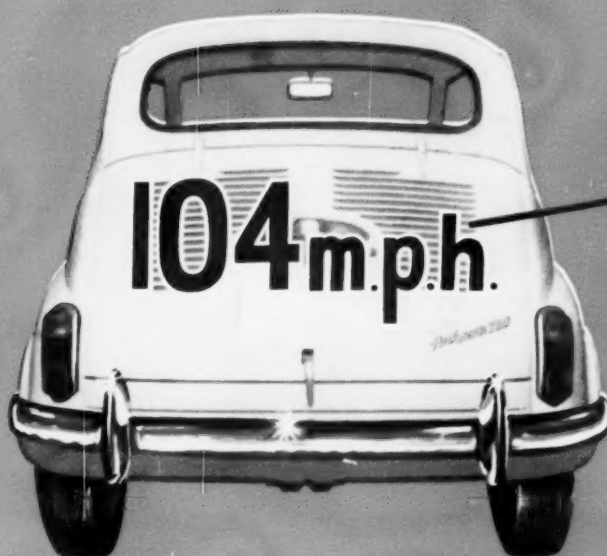
THEFT OF DRUGS

During the month Edward Terence Hayes, storeman, of Adelaide, was charged with having between September 2 and 9, stolen drugs, capsules and ointments valued at £64 from Drug Houses of Australia Ltd., at Croydon.

He was remanded until October 11 on bail of £100 with one surety of £100.



Six improvements make the difference!



Longer stroke

Shaved head

Quick-lift cams, valves.

Increased carburization

Extraction exhaust

Modified transmission

*Fiat 600 and Fiat-Abarth 750 cars
available through Turin Distributors, Sydney.*

A 20-second briefing on

'ambramycin'
TRADE MARK



newest form of tetracycline:

Tetracycline—a later discovery than oxy- or chlortetracycline—offers six improvements* over its predecessors. Admittedly, any one improvement may not be essential to your successful treatment of a patient. But the six combined make the prescribing of tetracycline sound medical management. Newest, most convenient tetracycline is Lepetit's 'Ambramycin'—available for a wide range of indications under N.H.S. 2nd Schedule, Items 860 and 864.

** Briefly, the improvements are these: 1. Greater stability. 2. More complete absorption. 3. Higher blood-levels, faster. 4. Better penetration of cerebro-spinal fluid. 5. Minimal gastro-intestinal side-effects. 6. Fewer toxic effects.*

Of basic importance is the fact that 'Ambramycin' is proven through world-wide clinical use, both as a drug and as to dosage level.

'ambramycin'

TRADE MARK

adds special convenience to the recognised benefits of tetracycline therapy.



Comprehensive range of dosage-forms; buffered and unbuffered; paediatric formulae with chocolate flavour—the universally popular flavour for ready acceptance by children.

'ambramycin' indications

1. Staphylococcal infections.
2. As an alternative to penicillin in the treatment of any disease in a person in whom penicillin sensitivity has been established.
3. Puerperal infections.
4. Pneumonia that does not respond to penicillin or sulphonamides.
5. Bronchiectasis.
6. Whooping Cough (*Haemophilus Pertussis*).
7. Urinary tract infections due to gram-negative bacilli that do not respond to sulphonamides.
8. Brucellosis.
9. Infections due to Friedlander Bacillus.
10. Bacillary dysentery that is resistant to both sulphonamides and streptomycin.
11. Amoebiasis.
12. Acute and sub-acute bacterial endo-carditis-streptococcus faecalis.

'AMBRAMYCIN' is the Lepetit formulation of tetracycline hydrochloride, a broad-spectrum antibiotic effective against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, and also against certain of the viruses.



'AMBRAMYCIN' DOSAGE FORMS

FORM	FORMULA	PACK
1. CAPSULES	Each 250 mg. tetracycline HCl. Also available buffered with monosodium citrate.	16
2. CAPSULES	Each 250 mg. tetracycline HCl. Also available buffered with monosodium citrate.	100
3. CAPSULES	Each 100 mg. tetracycline HCl. Also available buffered with monosodium citrate.	25
4. ORAL SUSPENSION	Each 5 cc. contains the equivalent of 125 mg. tetracycline HCl. Also available buffered with citric acid/ sodium citrate.	60 cc. 2 fl. oz.
5. PÆDIATRIC DROPS BUFFERED	Each cc. contains the equivalent of 100 mg. tetracycline HCl buffered with citric acid/sodium citrate.	10 cc.

NOTE: In severe infections as much as 20 mg./lb. body weight per day may be given. The following table showing average body weight will assist in calculating dosage.

DOSAGES		
AGE	AVERAGE WEIGHT	
	lb.	kg.
Birth	7.5	3.5
3 months	12.5	5.5
6 months	16	7
12 months	22	10
18 months	25	11
2 years	27	12
4 years	36	16
6 years	48	21
8 years	59	27
10 years	71	32
12 years	86	39
14 years	108	49
16 years	123	56
18 years	130	59

In general medical practice, it is common to prescribe 'AMBRAMYCIN' in the proportion of 15-20 mg./kg. body weight per day, usually in divided doses at six-hourly intervals.

ALL DOSAGE FORMS LISTED AVAILABLE ON N.H.S. 2nd SCHEDULE, ITEMS 860 and 864.

'ambramycin'

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the new name for tetracycline HCl



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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

POISONS CENTRE

Question in Parliament

Mr. Richies suggested in the Legislative Assembly on October 4, that there was a need to establish a centre at which poisoning cases could be more readily diagnosed.

He understood that Poisons Centres had been established in America and that one was being set up in Sydney. He asked the Premier if he had received representations from the National Safety Council in regard to setting up a Poisons Centre in South Australia.

The Hon. The Premier replied that he would enquire and advise the Hon. Member later.

FLUORIDATION OF WATER SUPPLIES

The Hon. A. C. Hookings asked the Minister of Health in the Legislative Council on October 5 whether the Government had considered the addition of fluoride to town or city water supplies. If not, would it consider the possibility of adding fluoride to the Mt. Gambier water supply from the Blue Lake.

The Minister replied that the answer to the first question was yes, and the answer to the second question was also yes. The matter would be considered. It was a contentious matter. He had been told that, medically speaking, two good cups of tea would give the required amount of fluoride. He could not say whether there had been any direct consideration of the water supply from the Blue Lake.

TWO CHILDREN POISONED WITH WEED KILLER

Two little girls, Janet Harvey and Joan Hanson of Seacliff, narrowly escaped death this month when they spilt on the dirt floor of a garage most of a deadly liquid weed killer they had poured from a can to serve themselves "afternoon tea." Both children were aged about 2 years 10 months.

It is believed that they swallowed a small quantity of the arsenical weed killer licked from their fingers.

They were subsequently taken to the Adelaide Children's Hospital, where their stomachs were washed out and they were given injections of PAL. They remained in hospital for about a fortnight.

The medical registrar of the hospital stated that drinking of arsenical poisons had killed 10 children brought to the hospital since 1947. From 1947-1957 the hospital dealt with 96 cases of arsenical poisoning.

He issued a warning that parents should keep all poisons, especially arsenical weed killers, locked in a cupboard with a key in a place inaccessible to children.

RESIGNATION OF MR. K. S. PORTER

Although they had been given warning the previous month, the members of the Pharmacy Board when assembled at the October meeting, heard with great regret that the President had received from Mr. K. S. Porter a letter of resignation as a member.

The President read the letter to members. Mr. Porter stated that the decision had been forced on him because of advancing years and the high pressure of his business activities. These factors had made it essential for him gradually to off-load before it was too late.

Mr. Porter also stated that he had been in official pharmacy for some 20 years and now felt the need for less absence from his home during the evenings. His resignation would allow a younger man to bring in a fresh outlook and new thought to the many problems facing pharmacy today in just the same way as had taken place during each year of his occupancy of official positions.

The President expressed both his official and private regret at the unwelcome news, and spoke of the long

service which had been given by Mr. Porter to both Board and Council. These remarks, and those of other members, will be found in the official minutes of the meeting, which will be published next month.

Although this resignation means a great loss to South Australian pharmacy, it does not mean that Mr. Porter will cease to be a noteworthy personality in our profession.

Privately, he has stated that there is no intention to give up, in the immediate future, his work on the Advisory Committee appointed under the Food and Drug Act, his office as Treasurer of the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, his work as a Final Examiner in Pharmaceutics, nor his lectureship in Pharmacy Organisation for fourth year students.

It is certain that both local and interstate friends will appreciate the retention of these responsibilities (which are really enough for any one man) and will respect and honour him for the work which he has done for over two decades.

Mr. K. Phelps was appointed Returning Officer to fill the Council vacancy created by the resignation.

LINK WITH THE PAST

Historical Pharmacy Closed

One of South Australia's oldest chemist shops was sold recently for £16,500.

This price was for the freehold of 325 King William Street South. The doors of this pharmacy and dwelling have long since been closed, but the premises constitute a link with the past stretching back for many decades.

The property is believed to be about one hundred years old.

It was opened as a pharmacy about the turn of the present century by Mr. Joseph Parker, who came to South Australia from England in 1853.



—“News” Photo.

Some of the items auctioned.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued



—“News” Photo.
Animated bidding at the auction passes unheeded by this boy, engrossed with the bright colours of a carboy.

Mr. Parker's three daughters, the Misses Minnie, Florence and Ellen, followed the family tradition by becoming qualified pharmaceutical chemists.

Miss Minnie Parker, who perpetuated her father's likeness in a pencil drawing, which was put up for auction, turned the gas-lights down in the shop for the last time in 1953, when she retired.

She died in 1959 at the age of eighty-five.



—“News” Photo.
Handsome Shop Fittings of an Earlier Age in Pharmacy

A newspaper report concerning the sale of the property states that the age in which she and her sisters lived is reflected in the furniture which graced the upstairs room and the parlour behind the shop. Among the more unusual items offered for sale were apothecaries' glass decanters with their tear drops of emerald, scarlet and amber water, a steel hat box, a sea captain's brass-bound mahogany chest and a box of kidney pills!



—“News” Photo.
Dignified Exterior of the Parker Pharmacy.

Others items in the list were four-foot high glass bottles for which one hundred and fifty people were bidding prior to the sale; rows of ornate medicine bottles and jars, and heavy cedar shelves. Further items included a flame mahogany sideboard, a walnut cabinet and cedar pieces.

FORMAL DINNER DANCE

To Mark the Occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia Incorporated

An informal dinner dance to mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia was held in the recently built modern Hotel Australia, North Adelaide, which overlooks the whole of the City of Adelaide.

About 130 members and their wives were welcomed by the recently installed President, Mr. K. D. Johnson and Mrs. Johnson, and entertained with sherries and savouries prior to adjourning to the northern annex of the luxuriously appointed Matthew Flinders dining hall.

Each diner received from the President a brief note of welcome in the form of a printed folder card. This included the statement that the occasion was to be completely informal with only a single speech.

In addition each lady was provided with a camellia to wear as an accessory to her dinner gown.

After the Loyal Toast had been honoured, the President provided the only speech of the evening, stating

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MUSCULAR

RHEUMATISM

FIBROSITIS AND SIMILAR AILMENTS

RUBAN



DIRECTIONS:

Gently massage completely into the affected parts. Vigorous rubbing is not required. The cream should be kept away from the eyes.

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

25-gramme tube (approx.) containing:
Glycol salicylate 2.00%
Methyl nicotinate 0.75%
Oleoresin of capsicum 0.20%

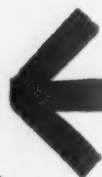
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**Anaesthetic
Antiseptic
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PAXYL

Suppositories

**Rapidly relieves the
irritation and pain of
pruritus ani, haemorrhoids,
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spasm.**

Formulation—

Each PAXYL Suppository contains in a special hydrophilic base:—

*Xylocaine 1% Benzalkonium Chloride 0.1%
Ephedrine Hydrochloride 0.3% Zinc Oxide 12.5%

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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

at the outset that as the gathering was really a "birthday party," he would confine his remarks to appropriate references to some of the stalwart workers who had helped the Society along since the foundation day of September 15, 1885.

Mr. Johnson drew attention to the large album of photographs of past Presidents, which was on the top table. The first President was Mr. W. H. Harrison, who was followed by the elevation of the first Secretary, Mr. W. J. Main, to the Presidential chair. Those of the older generation will also remember the Youngs of Hutt Street. The father, "Jimmy" Young, held the joint positions of Secretary of the Society and Registrar of the Board for the long span of 24 years. During those years he also acted as lecturer and examiner. He was followed by his son Tom, who carried on the same work for some considerable time. His widow sold to the present owner, Mr. E. I. Coombe, who retains the original name. In speaking of identities in more recent years it is not possible to speak of all who worked for our Society, but more memories will be stirred before speaking of prominent contemporary workers.

Perhaps the days of the regime of J. C. White, E. F. Gryst and M. C. Moore provided the best start. At the time the first named held the senior position of our Society he established in 1896 the President's gold medal. His name is perpetuated in the well-known chain of pharmacies which he established, now controlled by his son Howard and grandson John.

The name Gryst is undoubtedly the best-known family name in South Australian pharmacy. The original pharmacy was in Hindly Street, Adelaide. Three sons, Ted, Mervyn and Austin, and their sister Lois all qualified and established pharmacies. Peter Gryst of Salisbury and Bob Maloney of Kilkenny are representatives of the third generation of the family.

The most prominent member and worker in pharmacy was E. F. Gryst of Exeter—twenty-two years of official life—nine years as President of our Society—lecturer and examiner for well over a decade. His portrait is now displayed in the Pharmacy Department.

E. F. Gryst won the first gold medal in 1896. His widow recently donated it to be shown in our museum. The design is very different to that now being used, because whilst wearing it on his watch chain at a trotting meeting in Perth he was greeted as a fellow member of a dog racing club. As a consequence the Council asked Mr. J. H. Young to provide a unique design. This he did by combining the alchemist symbols for Fire, Water, Earth and Air.

Mr. C. Moore was another outstanding personality and worker. He established the M. C. Moore chain of pharmacies now conducted by his son Frank. His greatest work was in Board affairs, as examiner and President for over a decade, he, with the other two previously mentioned, left an indelible mark on the pages of our history.

In more recent years another (and overlapping) trio of big-hearted men worked for their profession. W. W. Warhurst of Mitcham devoted his energies to lifting the Society to a new plane more in accordance with his own times. His regime was recalled recently in "The Advertiser" when the column "Looking Back" printed the fact that he was our President and so conducted a celebration of the 50th anniversary of our lifetime.

C. M. Retallick of Unley was prominent in both Board and Council, but is best remembered for his sterling work for the Guild, both as Federal Delegate and member of P.A.T.A. His son John carries on the same pharmacy.

The trio ends with the well-loved Don Magarey of Birks-Chemists Ltd. of Rundle Street. The "father" of so many apprentices in the days of manipulative dispensing and large staffs of up to 12 registered pharmacists in that business. He enjoyed the joke on his election as our President when Dick Dixon (still there)

went outside that evening and was asked by a boy to buy an evening paper. When refused the boy added, "Got the bosses photo in it! He's now President of the Farical Society!"

Coming now to contemporaries. Maybe some will be missing, but five prominent men stand out. It is men like these—and their wives, who are of necessity called upon to make so many sacrifices—who have carried along the thread of the Society until today. We number 597 members.

They are C. A. M. Reid of Glenelg, the founder of pharmaceutical chiropody in this State. Ted Lipsham and Ken Porter, the only two Honorary Life Members of the Society. Oscar Walter and Harry Martin, both one-time Secretaries; the former for 24 and the first part-time man to hold the position. The latter always remembered for his great zeal in furthering the objects of our organisation.

Men like these have never forgotten in the course of their work on our behalf that the primary objective in upholding the profession is the maintenance of a sound educational policy in association with the University of Adelaide.

In the educational field probably the biggest step forward was the establishment of the Diploma in Pharmacy of the University, which stood for nearly 30 years as the only University qualification for pharmacists in our Commonwealth of Australia.

The Diploma course brought about the first pharmacy teaching laboratory in this State. Then in 1940 a move was made into the Darling Building. Again in 1953 Professor Macbeth and Mr. Lipsham added a third peak to their combined efforts for pharmacy with the introduction of full days of attendance at lectures to replace the original system of broken days throughout the week. Today there is talk of still bigger projects. The Council realises that education is continually jumping ahead—and it is their job to make appropriate major changes for the benefit of the profession as a whole. In that policy lies the good health of the organisation.

Post-graduate education and a "home" for pharmacy in this State are also being considered. There have been six or seven temporary "homes," first in pharmacies and since 1911 in rented offices in the city, but the Council hopes that the day will soon come when it can provide its own offices, with perhaps a meeting hall plus a museum and library for the benefit of members and students.

Members have every reason to be proud of 75 years of activity. The Society was well founded and the progress has been most solid because patient work is continually going on and the future can be faced with a maximum of interest and enthusiasm.

The President then asked all present to drink a toast to "The Pharmaceutical Society."

Both before and after the President's verbal survey of the history of the Society, diners mixed freely between tables and took full advantage of the excellent dance floor and music. This, and a floor show, provided interludes to an excellent meal and so passed a very pleasant evening to mark the historical occasion.

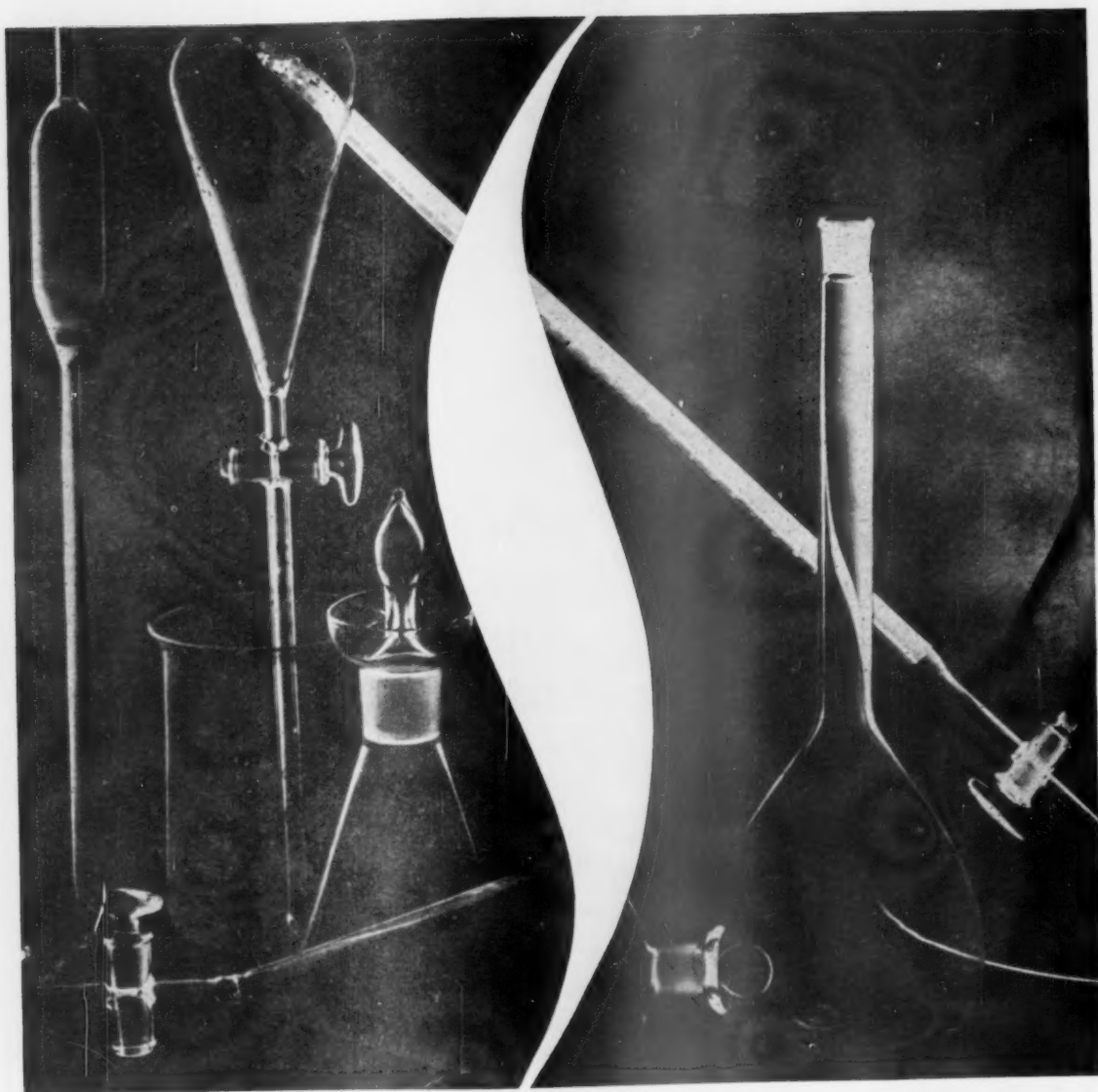
PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on September 19, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. D. C. Hill (President) in the Chair, Messrs. G. L. Burns, L. A. Craig, E. F. Lipsham, R. C. McCarthy, B. F. Mildren and K. S. Porter, and the Registrar.

Correspondence.—Letter from Mr. H. N. Scroope, of Northern Rhodesia, seeking further information regarding Board's requirements for registration under 1952 Act. Informed such can only be supplied after personal interview.



Introducing a symbol of service in medicine

THE FLAME COMES TO AUSTRALIA

Watch for this symbol from now on. It is new to Australia, but one that has been respected for 60 years in the United States—and throughout many parts of the world—as a sign of quality and integrity in the field of medicine.

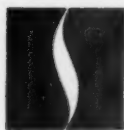
It is the flame trademark of the pharmaceutical house of Mead Johnson; and the flame, symbolising life, seems especially appropriate for a company which has always been motivated by the basic wish to aid human life through research and product development.

In coming to Australia, Mead Johnson has united with the well-known and well-

respected pharmaceutical company of Charles McDonald . . . the new company to be known as Charles McDonald-Mead Johnson Pty. Ltd.

Its flame trademark will appear on a wide range of chemical, pharmaceutical and nutritional products, each one as perfect as the latest scientific knowledge and equipment can make it. You can depend on a product which bears this mark.

Since its inception, it has been the aim of Mead Johnson to work with the physician for the physician . . . and with that same aspiration as a guide, Charles McDonald-Mead Johnson will endeavour with all of its resources to establish the flame as a symbol of service in medicine in Australia.



Charles McDonald-Mead Johnson

Symbol of service in medicine

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Letters to two pharmacists advising systems of recording prescriptions approved in terms of regulations.

Letters to six pharmacists regarding details of recording system used for N.H.S. prescription. In two cases replies have not been received to inquiries, and the Registrar was directed to forward reminders.

Advertising matter: Letter to Webb Publicity Ltd., expressing appreciation for co-operation.

Picture theatre slide advertising. The Registrar stated that the pharmacist concerned had given an undertaking by telephone to refrain, in future, from similar advertising to that recently under review. The report was received.

Letter from P.A.A., forwarding report of meeting of Association executive on September 5 to 7 in Melbourne. The report was tabled, and Mr. K. S. Porter, a member of the Association executive, amplified certain matters contained in the report.

South Africa: Letter to Pharmaceutical Society of South Africa, advising necessity for each pharmacist to apply to the Board and personally appear before representatives before consideration given to registration under 1952 Act.

Allocation of Honours for 1960: Letter to Pharmaceutical Society asking if it would be agreeable to a Joint Committee to consider allocating awards based on results at the November examinations. Reply expressing agreement and notifying appointment of President and Vice-President.

Set IV Galenical Exercises: The report of the checker, which had been circulated, was discussed in detail. The report, in addition to setting out the marks allocated to Set IV, gave the final percentage over the four sets. The Registrar was directed to take certain action in regard to work rejected by the Board after the unsatisfactory products were examined and tested by members.

Set II. Resolved that the Galenical Checker be authorised to refuse to examine exercise books in cases where Set I has not been corrected by the apprentice as required.

Practical Experience Examination.—The examiners, Messrs. Mildren and Craig, submitted a report on the examination which they had conducted, indicating that the result of the arithmetical section was very weak, 23 apprentices obtaining less than the required pass mark. It was resolved that apprentices obtaining less than the required pass mark be required to do the arithmetical section again on a date to be fixed, and that any who fail in the re-examination be required to attend a further exam. in that section in February, 1961.

The Registrar was directed to forward a result list supplied by the examiners to the Senior Lecturer for posting in the Pharmacy Department.

The examiners gave notice that they would forward the detail mark list to the October Board meeting for amalgamation with the galenical marks for the result of subject 774.

Alterations to Galenical Note Book.—Messrs. Mildren and Craig stated that consideration was now being given to the matter and a report would be submitted to the October meeting.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £43/11/5 were passed for payment.

Inspections and Actions.—Reports by the Inspector on routine inspections carried out since the August meeting. The President agreed to examine the reports and labels in time for the October meeting.

Pharmaceutical Register.—The Registrar submitted a draft notice to be forwarded to pharmacists who had not taken out current practising certificates, according to Section 16 of the Pharmacy Act, in order to bring the Register up to date. The proposed draft was approved.

Pupilage Agreement.—The letter regarding this agreement was noted.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia met at 27 Grenfell Street, Adelaide, on September 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Mr. K. D. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. W. Fewell, E. F. Lipsham, R. B. Martin, D. F. J. Penhall, R. N. Spafford, and the Secretary.

Parker's Former Pharmacy.—The President stated that he had attended the auction sale of contents of the premises at King William Street, South, in company with Mr. Lipsham. Items sold had realised high prices. The Society purchased two items.

Television Programme.—The President stated that he had appeared on the television programme on behalf of the Society as authorised at the August meeting. The interview had proceeded satisfactorily and reports he had received from viewers indicated that the reception was good.

Advertising.—A copy of an advertisement which had appeared in a local western suburban newspaper purporting to have been authorised by a pharmacist was brought to the notice of the Council. The advertisement contained a high pressure type sales slogan. It was generally agreed that such tone of advertising by a pharmacist should be discontinued, and the President undertook to draft a personal letter to the member concerned drawing attention to the undesirability of such statement in public, in the interests of the profession.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia.—The President drew attention to a South Australian remit to the last Australian conference in Adelaide regarding the sponsoring of research scholarships by the Association. As far as he knew, nothing had developed from the remit and the decisions reached thereon at the conference. It was agreed that a letter be forwarded to P.A.A. inquiring what progress has been made.

Education—Awards for 1960: Letter from Mr. R. N. J. Mason, as executor, replying to Council's letter to the late Miss N. Patterson dated March 3, 1960, and advising that Miss Patterson left no directive in her will for continuation of Patterson Memorial Award. The letter was received, and it was noted that the prize would lapse after the award as a result of the November 1960 examinations.

Memorial to Late H. G. Bevilaqua.—The Secretary stated that Miss J. Gluyas, of 14 Cranbrook Avenue, Millswood, had approached him stating that she was a niece of the late Mr. Bevilaqua who died in August, 1943, after having been a retail pharmacist on Prospect Road, Prospect, for many years, following 20 years in a similar capacity at Naracoorte. Miss Gluyas was one of the trustees of the estate, and she and her co-trustees wished to endow a memorial to the late Mr. Bevilaqua by paying to the Council of the Pharmaceutical Society £200, to be invested in Commonwealth securities and held in trust. As the donation was within the basic requirements laid down for awards, it was resolved:

- that the offer of the estate of the late H. G. Bevilaqua of £200 be accepted with thanks for the establishment of an annual award to be known as the "Bevilaqua Memorial Award," to be provided from the income of the investment and to commence in 1961 in place of the Patterson Memorial Award, which will lapse at the conclusion of 1960, and
- that the estate be advised that the trust will be maintained for the purpose allocated, at the discretion of the Council of the Society.

Discontinuation of Present Text Book System.—The President gave a summary of his discussion with the Senior Lecturer on this matter. The latter had undertaken to dispose of the text book stock himself, as he thought he would get the best financial result by this

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"	5,000	140/- "

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"	750	24/- "
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SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

means. Students would be required to return to the Department all books on loan only. It was resolved:

- (1) that the text book loan system in the diploma course be discontinued at the end of 1960, and
- (2) that A.U.P.S.A. and the W.E.A. Book Room be advised of the decision regarding discontinuation, with the suggestion that the latter contact the Senior Lecturer regarding 1961 supplies and that A.U.P.S.A. be informed that there be no adjustment of fees following the discontinuation.

Awarding of Honours.—Letter from the Pharmacy Board of South Australia seeking the appointment of two members of Council to form a Joint Committee with two members of the Board to examine the position relating to awarding of honours to students on November examination results. After Mr. Lipsham had explained the position, it was resolved that the request of the Pharmacy Board be agreed to, and that the President and Vice-President represent the Society on the Joint Committee.

Biology Time-Table.—Letter from Senior Lecturer forwarding request of Dr. Duckhouse for alteration of Biology time-table for 1961. It was noted that the letter advised that the Organic Chemistry Department was involved but had not yet been approached in the matter. The Secretary was directed to reply to the Senior Lecturer informing him that the present proposals were not acceptable, and asking for further suggestions which the President was authorised to discuss personally with the Senior Lecturer before further submission to the Council.

Finance.—Accounts totalling £3550/9/1 were passed for payment.

The University of Adelaide wrote advising that equipment valued at a total of £10,657 at the Pharmacy Department is included in University insurance cover and asking for advice regarding alterations from time to time. It was resolved that the Secretary be authorised to forward details of new equipment and apparatus to the University from time to time as purchased.

Proposed 1961 Refresher Lectures.—The President said that he had discussed the matter with the Senior Lecturer and Mr. R. A. Anderson at the University, and they had agreed in principle to give lectures next year if the Council decided to go ahead with the proposal. The report was received and consideration deferred until next meeting.

Membership.—Application for membership received from Mr. J. T. Chambers, of England, was approved.

General Meeting.—The President briefly reported on the Annual Meeting, and the Secretary was asked to forward a letter of thanks to Dr. Harris for addressing members.

Gryst Gold Medal and Gift.—The President stated that he had visited the Pharmacy Department and discussed the permanent display of the medal with the Senior Lecturer. It was agreed that the medal should be contained in a locked case in the museum for general display.

Letter to Mrs. J. Paton thanking her for gesture in encasing medal in perspex.

Letter to the Senior Lecturer forwarding gift from Mr. K. A. McNeil for display in pharmacy museum.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on September 26, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), R. R.

Patrick, A. G. Lean, G. P. Bartold, J. Physick, J. W. Stain, D. K. Wilson, and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Federal Council Meeting.—The remits shown on the Agenda for the Federal Council Meeting to be held on October 17 were fully discussed, and our Delegates were accordingly instructed on each item listed.

Government Dispensing Plan.—A letter from the Victorian Branch was read in which its decisions on several features of the 5/- Dispensing Plan were given. These were noted.

A letter from the Public Relations Director was read advising that he had forwarded a news item on the 5/- charge to every country and suburban newspaper throughout Australia, to again inform the public that the 5/- charge was a Commonwealth Government impost and was being collected on behalf of the Government.

Christmas Holidays.—The dates during the Christmas period in which pharmacies will be opened for business were discussed and arranged, and it was agreed that a notice be printed and circulated to all members.

Chemist Only Lines.—A report was given by the Secretary that "Chemist Only" lines were displayed and sold by grocers at Alice Springs. It was decided that inquiries be made through our representatives on P.A.T.A.

Sunday Night Closing.—The Chairman informed members that Referendum Ballot Papers had been forwarded to all members and these were returnable to the Returning Officer (Mr. J. C. Measday) by September 30.

Trade and Commerce Report.—The Chairman (Mr. Lean) referred to the printing of additional Taxation Savings Cards, Brite Set, Merchandising Groups, Wrapping Paper and Boston Industries.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain reported on the decisions reached at the recent Pricing Officers' Conference held in Melbourne, and he also advised of the arrangements made for reprinting portions of the Counter Drug Price Lists.

Publicity Committee.—The Chairman (Mr. Russell) outlined details of the forthcoming Baby Health and Hay Fever Campaigns and the preliminary arrangements made for Christmas advertising.

Correspondence was read from Wyeth Pharmaceuticals and Glaxo-Allenburys.

As the result of a visit by the State Branch Executive, several additional names have been added to those who are contributing to the Publicity Fund, which has been such an outstanding success.

New Member Elected.—Albert Len Cushway, 187 Hart Street, Glanville.

Savings Bank Commission.—A letter from the S.A. Savings Bank on rates of commission was read and left in the hands of the Chairman to reply.

Federal Executive Meeting.—A copy of the Minutes of the Federal Executive Meeting held on September 5 was tabled, and it was decided to defer to the next meeting.

Correspondence was also received and read from Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, N.S.W. Branch, K. D. Johnson and A.N.Z.A.A.S.

The meeting was then declared closed.

OCTOBER MEETING OF THE S.B.C.

The State Branch Committee of the South Australian Branch of the Guild met at Industrial Building, Gilbert Place, Adelaide, on October 14, at 7.30 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. A. A. Russell (Chairman), J. W. Stain, G. P. Bartold, A. G. Lean, R. R. Patrick, J. Physick, J. Duncan, D. K. Wilson, and the Secretary (S. S. Woods).

Government 5/- Plan.—(a) Correspondence from the

SOUTH AUSTRALIA—Continued

Federal President and the Minister for Health on the matter of the large and standard packs was read and discussed. It was decided to await the outcome of discussions to take place at the Federal Council meeting.

(b) A letter from the Federal Secretary forwarding a copy of the determination of the Minister for Health under Section 99 on large and standard pack procedure was tabled.

(c) The Public Relations Director (Mr. G. H. Tennyson) advised that country and suburban newspapers throughout Australia had been requested to publish an article to again inform the general public that the 5/- charge was an impost which the pharmacists were required to collect on behalf of the Commonwealth Government.

Federal Executive Meeting.—A copy of the minutes of the meeting of the Federal Executive held on September 5 was read. It was noted that a reprint of the Guild Constitution and Rules was under consideration.

Christmas Holidays.—The matter of pharmacies opening on Friday, December 23 was deferred to the next meeting.

Chemist Only Lines.—It is anticipated that a report will be available at the next meeting on the question of "Chemist Only" lines being retailed by stores other than pharmacies.

Wrapping Paper.—A letter from the suppliers (C. P. Detmold Ltd.) was read, stating that the issue of wrapping paper was delayed owing to the non-receipt of colour blocks. It was anticipated that these would soon be forthcoming. It was decided to advise members through the Bulletin as to the approximate date of delivery.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Stain informed members that the reprint of a number of pages in the Drug Price List was in hand. He also referred to a letter from the Federal Secretary on Broken Ethicals, and the reply it was proposed to send.

Publicity Committee Report.—The Chairman of the Committee (Mr. Russell) informed members of the proposals arranged for the Hay Fever Campaign and the Christmas campaign, which will be the biggest undertaken by this State Branch.

A letter from Wyeth Pharmaceuticals Pty. Ltd. agreeing to co-operate and tie in with the advertising on "Baby Needs" was read and a letter of thanks would be sent to the company.

The Secretary of the West Australian Branch had forwarded a letter dealing with the activities of "Tom the Cheap Grocer."—It was resolved that all Guild members should be informed of the proposed operations in South Australia, and stress laid on the need to push the sale of "Chemist Only" lines, make attractive displays and improve shops in an endeavour to retain turnovers in pharmacies.

Mr. Russell also stated that a quote was being sought for the printing of price tickets on lines specifically advertised in the campaigns to be supplied to contributors to the Publicity Fund.

Pharmacy-Veterinary Liaison Committee.—It was suggested that a committee comprising Messrs. J. Duncan, J. W. Stain, R. C. McCarthy, K. S. Porter and D. Hill be formed to review certain provisions of the Stock Medicines Act.

State Branch Executive.—The Chairman gave members a comprehensive review of the recent successful visit which the executive had made to a number of suburban members.

Correspondence.—A retail company had written offering a special quotation for the installation of cooling systems in pharmacies.

The meeting then closed.

New Zealand

PRESENTATION TO MR. NATHAN ROSS BY AUCKLAND CHEMISTS' GUILD

Auckland pharmacists and their wives gathered together at the "Orchid Room," Mt. Eden, on the evening of September 13, to pay tribute, both by their presence and by a presentation, to Mr. Nathan Ross, the Immediate Past Dominion President of the Guild.

The weather was wild and wet and the exposed position of the "Orchid Room" on the slopes of Mt. Eden did nothing to aid the arrival of the guests. The atmosphere inside, however, was warm and jovial. Mr. C. W. Hoskin, Divisional President, and Mrs. Hoskin, together with Mr. H. Westwood, Vice-President, and Mrs. Westwood, were at the door to welcome the guests.

Mr. W. Grigg, in speaking on behalf of the members, defined the word "service" as "conduct to the advantage of another," and in outlining the progress of Mr. Nathan Ross through his many offices in the Guild, showed how he had exemplified this definition to the full. Mr. Ross' record of service had led him from the position of Divisional Councillor, through Divisional President, Dominion Councillor to Dominion President, and he continues to serve on the Committee for Pharmacy Education as a Director of Guildhall Services and on the newly constituted C.P.A.C.

The attitude Mr. Ross had taken towards pharmacists was that the pharmacist was a shopkeeper with a unique professional background, and in negotiations he had striven for the profit and fee that such a position warranted. It behoved the pharmacist to see, therefore, that pharmacy lived up to the high standards its leader had given it. Pharmacy had benefited from Mr. Ross' ability to see clearly the broad issues and anticipate future problems. Social Security dispensing had been made smoother by his constructive suggestions to the Government. Mr. Grigg indicated that the presentation was not so much to mark the retirement of Mr. Ross from the position of Dominion President, as to express gratitude for his continued service to the Guild. "After all," continued Mr. Grigg, "we come to praise Nathan, not to bury him." Mrs. Ross had shared in the sacrifices of her husband's position, as well as the esteem in which he was held.

Mr. Eric Prince spoke next, recalling some of his experiences as Dominion President, and the assistance he had received from Mr. Ross firstly as the Divisional President, and later as Dominion Councillor.

Mr. Jack Dickie then mentioned the harmony with which Dominion Council and Pharmacy Board had worked together in the latter years.

Messages from Mr. K. Reynolds, Dominion President, and the Auckland Pharmacy Students' Association were included in those read to the gathering.

Mr. Ross, in reply, thanked the members for their presentation and the speakers for their remarks. His earliest encounter with the Guild, said Mr. Ross, was when as a manager he was reprimanded and fined over prices charged for Glucose-D. Impressed by such action, he decided that his best course was to join the Guild and be on the inside of such a tough body. Of his service to the Guild, Mr. Ross said that he owed something to pharmacy. Pharmacy had given him many of the material things he desired, but above all, it had given him the friendship and understanding of many people.


The presentation to Mr. Ross comprised a silver tea service in "Old Sheffield Plate," hand chased, on a salver, a matching condiment set and a coffee table containing a canteen of cutlery in "Community Plate."

The spirit of the evening may be illustrated in the telegram sent to Mr. Ross by the Auckland Pharmacy Students' Association, which read: "The Auckland Pharmacy Students' Association acknowledges with gratitude your long faithful service to pharmacy and thanks you for your personal interest, encouragement and guidance. Your contribution, so generously given, is an inspiring example to us."



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AEROSOL, 12 oz. — — — — —	110/5	11/6
BOTTLES, 8 oz. — — — — —	24/-	2/6
BOTTLES, 16 oz. — — — — —	41/7	4/4
CANS, 20 oz. — — — — —	43/2	4/6
CANS, 60 oz. — — — — —	120/-	12/6
CANS, 128 oz. — — — — —	247/-	25/9
DRUMS, 4 gallons — — — — —	87/3 ea.	109/-
ATOMISERS — — — — —	47/2	4/11
ROACH-TOX		
AEROSOL No. 1 — — — — —	76/-	7/11
AEROSOL No. 2 — — — — —	110/5	11/6
CANS, 20 oz. — — — — —	43/2	4/6
MOTH-TOX		
AEROSOL No. 1 — — — — —	76/-	7/11
AEROSOL No. 2 — — — — —	110/5	11/6

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in W.A., Mr. F. W. Avenell ('phone BA 4082).

Mr. D. W. Moyes left on the "Neptunia" for England on October 17. He will be away about 18 months.

Birth.—Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Richmond on the birth of a son.

Mr. D. Waldby, of Claremont, spent his holiday at Albany. Miss V. Powys acted as locum.

Mr. E. G. Kirk, of Applecross, has moved into new and very smart premises close to his former pharmacy.

Mr. J. W. Major has purchased Mr. T. M. Berrigan's pharmacy at Pemberton.

Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Fowler, of Safety Bay, flew to Queensland for a three weeks tour. Their daughter Rosemary (Mrs. McDonald) acted as locum.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Hart, of Mt. Barker, are spending a holiday in New Zealand. They expect to be away about six weeks. Mrs. D. Bacchus is acting as locum.

Mr. C. M. Saunders entered hospital for an operation during the month. At the time of writing these notes he was making satisfactory progress. Mr. T. M. Berrigan acted as locum.

Obituary.—We extend our sympathy to Mr. C. J. Byron in the recent death of his mother. He has taken over the management of the Civic Pharmacy at Inglewood, and Mr. H. Schwartz is managing Mr. L. Veechia's pharmacy at Geraldton.

Mr. A. H. Hill's many friends in W.A. will be interested to know that he and his wife have just returned from a six months holiday in Europe, where they covered about 6,000 miles by car. Mr. Hill's letter says they are still very short of pharmacists in Papua.

Chemists on holidays this month included: Mr. C. J. Baird of Hilton Park (Mrs. R. Edwards as reliever); Mr. A. W. Rock of Bassendean (Mrs. R. Edwards as reliever); Mr. M. K. Prichard of Bunbury (Mr. E. A. Taylor as reliever); Mr. M. H. Gardner of Dalwallinu (Mr. E. A. O'Callaghan as reliever); Mr. P. J. H. Boobyer of Mandurah (Mr. A. J. Smith as reliever); Mr. J. W. Hamersley of Three Springs (Mr. A. J. Smith as reliever); Mr. V. J. Parker of Manning (Mr. A. J. Smith as reliever).

ADDITIONS TO 10th SCHEDULE

By notice appearing in the Government Gazette on September 30, the following drugs have been added to the 10th Schedule:—

- (a) Norcodeine and Propoxyphene.
- (b) Preparations containing Norcodeine or Propoxyphene.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL

At the Pharmaceutical Council meeting on October 4, an apology was received from Mr. R. I. Cohen, who was celebrating his wedding anniversary. The President telephoned congratulations and good wishes from the meeting to Mr. and Mrs. Cohen.

In opening the meeting the President asked members

to stand as a token of respect to the memory of the late Mr. R. B. Landells, whose death occurred on September 25.

Reports were received from the President on his recent visits to pharmacies in the Northern District and from the Registrar on his visits to the South-West and Great Southern Districts.

APPRENTICES' WAGES

Advice has been received that by agreement between the State Branch Committee of the Guild and the Pharmacy Students' Association the following wages will operate from January 1, 1961:—

1st Year	£3 15 0
2nd Year	£5 0 0
3rd Year	£6 10 0
4th Year	£8 0 0

HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

At a recent meeting of the Hospital Pharmacists, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Mr. A. E. Footitt; Vice-Chairman, Mr. L. Taylor; Secretary, Miss R. Holt; Treasurer, Mr. J. Letts.

The Chairman reported on his visit to Melbourne and Adelaide.

Correspondence with the Victorian Society on the motion for federation had clarified a number of points on which further information had been sought.

It was further agreed that approval be given to the registration in Victoria of Articles and Memorandum of Association, and that the State Committee assumes the title of the West Australian Branch of the Society of Hospital Pharmaceutical Chemists of Australia.

CHARGES UNDER PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

In the Perth Police Court on October 18, Mr. A. T. Clune, of Midland Junction, was fined £45 with £15/10/- costs on two charges under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act.

He pleaded guilty to both charges.

Mr. A. C. Gibson appeared for the Pharmaceutical Council and Mr. R. D. Lane for Mr. Clune.

In outlining the case, Mr. Gibson stated that on June 3 last, Mr. Clune had sold 50 Carbrital Capsules to a Mr. Meeres for his wife. The following day Mrs. Meeres was found dead, having taken an overdose of the capsules. These capsules had been prescribed for Mrs. Meeres in 1958 and 1959, but there was no current prescription at the time of this sale. The last prescription was written in December, 1959, and this did not indicate that it was to be repeated. The regulations provide that a prescription for barbiturate drugs shall be cancelled when dispensed unless marked by the doctor that it is to be repeated. Furthermore, the regulations require that a record of all sales of these drugs be kept. In this case the original sale, when the prescription was dispensed last December, was recorded in the prescription book, but the unauthorised repeat on June 3 was not recorded.

Mr. Lane pleaded for leniency on the grounds that Mr. Clune had legitimately dispensed these capsules for Mrs. Meeres over a long period, but neglected to check the prescription in this case to see that it was still valid. He was very busy and although he intended to enter the repeat he had forgotten to do so.

News about Cholesterol!

Leading heart specialists meeting in Edinburgh are discussing treatment by feeding patients with linoleic acid—found in vegetable oils and palatable.

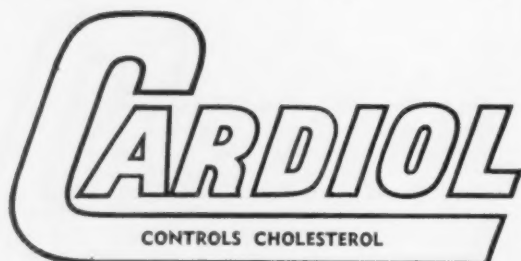
Trials at Birmingham, Manchester and Newcastle hospitals had shown the feeding ingredient improved a common blood condition—believed a major cause of the complaint—and the results seemed conclusive.

The Express said.

The ingredient reduced the substance cholesterol which tended to collect in and clog ageing arteries.

—A.A.P.-R., D.T.S.

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... the new dietary approach to Coronary Heart Disease

A growing public awareness to Cholesterol sells CARDIOL for you . . . if you display it. Articles in medical journals; daily press and magazine items; radio and TV discussions; parliamentary reference; all have made the general public increasingly aware of coronary heart disease and the adverse effects of animal fats in the diet. CARDIOL is a pure vegetable oil enriched with added LECITHIN and Vitamins A and D.

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WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Western Australian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 61 Adelaide Terrace, Perth, on October 11, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. G. D. Allan (Chair), W. G. Lewis, S. J. Wilson, R. W. Dalby, G. H. Dallimore, R. I. Cohen, R. D. Edinger, H. J. Stone, C. O. Carter, M. H. Arnold, A. W. Rock.

Apprenticeship Wages.—The Executive had met a deputation from the Students' Association to discuss an increase in apprenticeship wages. After taking into account the increase in the basic wage since 1956, it was recommended that the following wages be recommended:—

1st year: £3/15/-.

2nd year: £5.

3rd year: £6/10/-.

4th year: £8.

The new wages to commence from January 1, 1961.

Correspondence.—Letters were received from several chemists concerning the leakage of "Chemists' Only" products to stores, particularly in country areas. It was understood that some stores were even buying "Chemists' Only" goods retail in order to have supplies. The Guild and manufacturers are doing everything possible to trace the source of supply.

From the Telephone Emergency Service. It was recommended that this after hour service was a matter for the individual.

Financial.—The Treasurer's Report was received and accounts passed for payment.

It was pleasing to report that over 90 per cent. of members had now paid their current subscription.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. John William Major, Pemberton; Geoffrey Mark Lewis, Gnowangerup; and Gerald Hargrave Cohen, North Beach.

Pricing Officer's Report.—Mr. Lewis reported on the result of the meeting of Pricing Officers held in Melbourne. The object of getting uniformity for dispensing fees throughout Australia was difficult, whilst some States were still subject to a certain measure of Price Control.

The Repatriation Pricing Department had increased their staff, and payment of claims was now being made within four weeks. Pensioners who are returned servicemen of the 1914-18 war can now be treated under Repatriation for any complaint.

Broken quantity tables for commonly used tablets would be prepared by Federal Office.

Trade and Commerce Report.—Mr. Rock reported that Mr. L. Rapoport was now a member of the T. & C. Committee.

The "Gilseal" showcard was now available and would be shortly distributed to all members. Complaints had been received that the new colour tan preparations had caused stains on materials.

Mr. Rock also gave a report on P.A.T.A. affairs and the problems confronting the Association with the extension of price cutting.

Federal Council Agenda.—The Federal Council Agenda, together with the supplementary Agenda, was then discussed and remits debated. The Federal Delegates were directed as to the manner in which to vote on all remits.

Deputy Federal Delegate.—It was resolved that Mr. W. G. Lewis be appointed deputy Federal Delegate.

TV Publicity.—At 9.35 p.m. the meeting adjourned to watch a viewing of the first of a series of one-minute TV films which commenced that evening, a TV set being made available through the courtesy of our advertising agents. Members agreed that the film was of excellent quality and the series should prove most successful to advertise the chemist and "Chemists' Only" products.

The meeting closed at 12.15 a.m.

TASMANIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal correspondent in Tasmania, Miss Margaret Purdon, care John Fiddy, FitzGerald's pharmacy, Hobart.

Mr. Keith Grover has commenced a new position, managing the U.F.S. Dispensary in the city. We also offer our congratulations on his recent engagement to Miss Shirley Phillips.

Mr. Thomas, the 1959 Woods Travelling Scholar, recently visited Hobart and lectured to members of the Society. The subject of the lecture was "Developments in Synthetic Analgesics." He also gave us some valuable information on pharmaceutical education in Great Britain.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on October 6, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. T. A. Stephens (Chairman), Miss M. L. Williams, Messrs. E. N. Lee, B. L. Ralph, I. B. McLeod, and the Registrar.

Pharmaceutical Register.—Kevin Stanley Hassey (ex N.S.W.) was registered.

Apprentices.—David I. Saville and P. M. Edwards. Certificates of the St. John Ambulance Association for the above apprentices were received and noted.

Fae A. Edwards. The meeting resolved that the temporary suspension of her indentures arising from illness be extended to January 1, 1961. The Registrar was directed to write asking for full information of her intentions in 1961.

Relievers, Managers, etc.—Various advices were tabled and noted. Mr. Ralph advised on behalf of Mr. D. A. J. Ralph that Mr. R. Gunton will be relieving at the Sheffield Pharmacy until further notice.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £192/15/7 were passed for payment.

Pharmacy Act.—Notice of Motion 4/8/60. The following motion notified on August 4, 1960 by Mr. Ralph was considered at length by the meeting: "That members give individual thought to the question raised re packaging by retailers and any suggestion for controlling it be submitted to the next meeting of the Board."

This matter lapsed as the meeting failed to see a way to implement any legislation to cover the matter.

Solicitor's Advice.—Advice was received from Messrs. Finlay Watchorn Baker & Solomon that on June 27, 1960, at the Court of Petty Sessions, Launceston, Mr. Dash had been released under the provisions of the Probation of Offenders Act after pleading guilty to carrying on the business of a chemist whilst not being registered.

It was advised that the case against Mr. A. Acton was awaiting further information as to his whereabouts. The Registrar advised that Mr. Acton's Victorian address had been forwarded to the solicitors.

The meeting resolved that the Registrars of the

Victorian and New South Wales Pharmacy Boards be advised of the action that the Board had found necessary to take with regard to Messrs. Acton and Dash.

Pharmacy Regulations.—Draft Amendments: The meeting resolved that a further copy of the suggested amendments be circulated to members with a note that they are to be considered at the next meeting.

Poisons Act.—

De-Nol.—Further correspondence stating that the restriction on sale had now been withdrawn and asking for regulations governing the sale in Tasmania was received through the Director of Public Health.

The Registrar was directed to write to Dr. D. McLaughlin, of De-Nol Laboratories, stating that the Board could not advise them until a formula was disclosed and a Government Analyst's report on their product is received by the Board.

Weed Killer.—A letter from Muir & Neil Pty. Ltd. seeking advice as to restrictions on special labelling for its product was received from the Director of Public Health.

The Registrar was directed to advise that there were no restrictions under the Poisons Act and that the company's product would come under the control of the Pesticides Board.

Desista.—A sample pack of Desista Smoking Deterrent Tablets was received from the Vanguard Trading Co. of Victoria, and the Registrar was directed to advise that it complies with our Regulations.

Medicated Cosmetics.—The Registrar was directed to write to Messrs. Ogilvie McKenna Wilmshurst and Mills re Helena Rubenstein Pty. Ltd., advising that under the Pharmacy Board Regulations it was necessary:—

- (1) That if the word medicated is to be used it is necessary that the active ingredients be indicated;
- (2) That a permit to market was not necessary;
- (3) That there was no objection to another State's permit number being used on the container;
- (4) That the active ingredients must be shown on the immediate container;
- (5) That the ingredients submitted would not need any reference to Poison;
- (6) The Board considers that the approval of the B.M.A. must be obtained before using the form of advertising "medically approved";
- (7) With regard to the word Antiseptic, there are not any controls or requirements under the Board's jurisdiction and that this would also apply to their medicated soap.

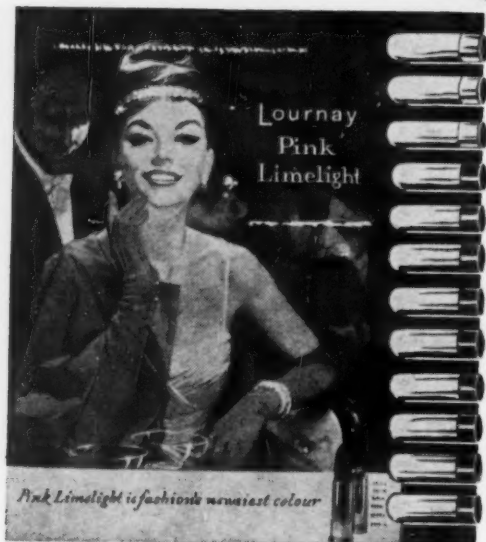
Tranquillising Gun.—A form of label for a preparation to be used in a tranquillising gun for pastoral use was considered by the Board. The Registrar was directed to advise the requirements of Section 17 of the Poisons Act 1916.

Poisons Regulations.—Draft 8 Schedules: The Registrar was instructed to write to Mr. G. K. Meldrum, Department of Agriculture, requesting any advice from their Veterinary Division regarding schedule 4 of the draft 8 schedules.

Manufacture Register.—The meeting resolved that Cados Pty. Ltd., 16-18 Watchorn Street, Hobart, be registered as a manufacturing chemist.

Wholesale Register.—The Registrar advised that following a letter from Burroughs Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. he had sought advice from the Board's Solicitor as to the definition of a Wholesale Chemist, Section 2

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Woman's Day full colour pages.

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F147A

TASMANIA—Continued

Pharmacy amendment No. 43 with special reference to
buys and sells.

The Registrar stated that it was the opinion of Mr.
Baker that if a firm was buying in Melbourne and
selling in Tasmania he would then have to register.
The fact of not buying in Tasmania would not preclude
him from the necessity to register.

The Registrar further stated that a Wholesalers'
Wholesaler had queried the necessity to register and
that Mr. Baker had expressed the opinion that to whom
a person is selling does not matter; that it was the fact
of wholesale dealing, and that a Wholesaler selling to
a Wholesaler would be covered by the definition as laid
down.

It was resolved that the matter raised by Burroughs
Wellcome & Co. (Aust.) Ltd. be left in abeyance to
await the company's reply.

The Registrar was directed to write to Leigh Dental
Supplies Pty. Ltd., 101 Murray Street, Hobart, Common-
wealth Dental Supply Co., and Ramsay Surgical Ltd.,
regarding registration.

Approval was granted for the registration of the
following firms as wholesale chemists:

Cados Pty. Ltd., 16-18 Watchorn Street, Hobart.
A. J. Miller & Maund (1957) Pty. Ltd., 16-18
Watchorn Street, Hobart.
Hatton & Laws Pty. Products, 88 Charles Street,
Launceston.
James Hare & Co. Pty. Ltd., 101 Murray Street,
Hobart.

Paraffin.—The Registrar stated that the Reliance
Trading Co., which bought paraffin in bulk and re-
packed in 8-oz. and 26-oz. bottles for sale to retailers,
had asked whether it would be necessary for them to
register. The Registrar was directed to advise that it
would be necessary for them to register, as paraffin
would be classed as a medicine.

Inspector's Report.—The Inspector's report regarding
inspections of 44 stores re sales under the Pharmacy
(Medicines and Drugs) List 1960 section 39 had disclosed
that four stores had had small stocks of laxatives and
that all had promised to return these to the wholesaler.

It was further reported that Woolworths Hobart and
Moonah had stocks of Eastmans Senofig Laxative and
Ap-la-day and that Coles Hobart had large stocks of
Ap-la-day.

The Registrar was directed to write to these stores
advising that laxatives are not permitted under the list
and requesting withdrawal of stocks from sale.

It was resolved that the Registrar write to the
Secretary of the Retail Traders' Association stating that
the Inspector has found breaches of the Act which the
Board is dealing leniently with at the moment, and
advise that laxatives are not permitted under the Phar-
macy (Medicines and Drugs) List 1960, and asking their
Association to advise their members.

The Inspector's report further revealed that five
stores were retailing methylated spirits contained in
wine bottles and that 13 stores did not have the name
and address of the seller marked on the pack.

The Board resolved to further advise the Retail
Traders' Association that methylated spirits must be
contained in a specified container and must have the
name and address of the seller thereon.

A list of items being sold by the South Arm Store
was brought to the attention of the meeting. It was
further reported that the barber at Poatina was also
selling similar lines.—The meeting resolved that this
matter be referred to the Secretary of the Guild and
that the Board would appreciate a report on it.

The meeting closed at 9.45 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on September 19, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Miss M. E. Purdon, Messrs. W. G. Webb, J. K. Bester, L. J. McLeod, and the Secretary.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—The appointment of a Vice-President to Section "O" of the Brisbane Conference was left for the Secretary to discuss with northern members.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £64/8/1 were passed for payment.

New Member Elected.—Miss Marion R. Shaw, of 361 Liverpool Street, Hobart.

"A.J.P." Subscription.—Advice was received from the Manager of the Journal that subscription per member for the year 1961 would be increased to 24/- per annum.

On the motion of Mr. McLeod, seconded by Mr. Webb, the meeting agreed that the Society subscription should remain the same, and that the increased subscription for the Journal be paid out of our present income.

A.P.F.—Advice was received that additional copies of the present A.P.F. would be printed.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

OCTOBER MEETING OF THE COUNCIL

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania met at 85 Elizabeth Street, Hobart, on October 10, at 6.15 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), L. J. McLeod, J. K. Bester, and the Secretary.

Lecture.—The Secretary reported on arrangements that had been made for the visit of Mr. R. E. Thomas, the Woods' Travelling Scholar for 1959.

Mr. Thomas would address members in Hobart on October 17 and in Launceston on October 18.

Vacancy on Council.—Members discussed the filling of the vacancy on the Council, and it was decided that Mr. B. Shirrefs be approached to fill this position on his return from England.

Pharmacy Department Technical College.—Mr. McLeod reported that as a result of our communication with the Pharmacy Board and in turn their advice to the Hobart Technical College as to the future development of the pharmacy course, arrangements had been made for additional equipment to the value of £1200 to be ordered.

The meeting closed at 7 p.m.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY: GENERAL MEETING

A General Meeting of members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania was held at Wesley Hall, Hobart, on October 17, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. A. Robertson (Chairman), Mr. R. E. Thomas (Guest Speaker) and 15 members.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. Conference.—The Chairman reported that to date the Society did not know of a representative who would be attending this Conference in Brisbane. He would be pleased if anyone who intended to be present would advise the Society, as a Vice-President for Section "O" for this State had not been appointed.

P.A.A. Conference.—The Chairman stated that 35 members were contributing to this Fund. The collection would be restricted to a period of 30 months as the date for the Conference had been extended a further year. He mentioned that at least £1300 would be re-



NEWSLETTER

TAN (?)

Know anything about these tan-without-sun products? Then read the B.M.J., July 23, 1960. Briefly summarised—active chemical is dihydroxyacetone, colour results from formation of melanoidin by combination with Keratin amino-acids, difficulty is to get even pigmentation, it is necessary to use daily to sustain tan which otherwise fades rapidly, there is no skin irritation. Greatest hazard is that the "tan" gives no protection whatsoever from sunlight. Sales psychology aims at personal ego. To look tanned is to look well: to look well helps to feel well.

FOR PRESIDENT

Unless you read closely you could think Nixon and Kennedy are the only starters. There is another—Dr. Symon Gould, choice of the American Vegetarian Party. He is at long odds. You could easily get set for a gallon of wheat germ oil to a pint of carrot juice. Votes of the four million Yank vegetarians will not be enough to get the doc into a photo-finish. P.S.: Sy is no relation to A.G.

EFFECT OF THE FIVE BOB

Budget estimates for this year compared with last show general pharmaceutical benefits down £2m. (to £18.6m.), pensioner benefits up £4.1m. (to £7.6m.), total benefits up £1.98m. (to £26.3m.). It can be assumed the £18.6m. is the estimated net for general benefits, that the 5/- prescription fee would total approximately another £5m. This means a total payment for pharmaceutical benefits of about £31m. This is nearly £7m. more than last year, but because of those 5 bobs only £1.98m. of it has to be found by the Treasury.

BACTERIA AND FUNGUS

Need a good one for those queries for advice on skin conditions requiring antibacterial or antifungus treatment? Cremo-Quin copes with these, is bland and non-irritant, sells at 4/9.

Until next "A.J.P."

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"TOPPINSONS" SYDNEY

TASMANIA—Continued

quired and that the present contributions of approximately £780 would be received over the 30 months. It would be necessary for a further drive to be made to ensure the collection of sufficient finance.

Guest Speaker.—The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. R. E. Thomas, the 1959 Woods Travelling Scholar, who had spent a year in Great Britain carrying out research into Synthetic Analgesics. He stated that Mr. Thomas, who is a pharmacist, was doing his Doctorate of Pharmacy in this field.

Mr. Thomas then explained research that was being carried out in this field, which proved to be most interesting and educational to members. The manner in which he was able to convey much technical data was appreciated, and with the assistance of projected charts all were able to follow the progress that was being made in this research.

Mr. Thomas also explained developments that were taking place in the field of Pharmacy Education in Great Britain, and stressed the necessity for the course to follow through the University, enabling post-graduate work to be undertaken by those who so desired.

A considerable number of questions were asked and were ably answered. Mr. McLeod then moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas for such an informative lecture. This was carried with acclamation.

Supper was then served.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Tasmanian Branch of the Guild met at Campbell Town on September 25, at 11 a.m.

Present.—Mr. G. M. Fleming (Chairman), Messrs. A. G. Gould, G. S. Copeland, A. G. Crane, K. H. Jenkins, N. G. Dineen, O. K. Colman, R. M. Boland, G. A. Calver, A. Fennell, I. R. McIntosh, H. L. Coventry, J. B. Warland Browne, and the Secretary.

The President extended a welcome to Mr. Colman, Mr. Coventry and Mr. Boland, who were attending their first State Branch Committee meeting.

After Hour Opening.—A letter was received from the Pharmacy Board of Tasmania advising that this matter was being attended to.

Northern members stated that abuse of the After Hour Service was still taking place.

Medical Benefits Fund.—A letter from a Northern member was received setting out objections to the form which this Fund required to be completed by all agents.

After discussing various aspects, the meeting agreed that the matter was not in the category of a Guild Contract, as chemists were not the only persons acting as agents. It was known that some agents had not honoured their obligations with this Fund.

Members therefore considered that it was a matter between the individual agents and the Fund.

Resignations.—Resignations were received from Mr. L. M. Heydon, of Melbourne, and Mr. F. Warland Browne, of Launceston. Members asked that a letter of appreciation be forwarded to Mr. Browne for his very long association with the Guild, as he had been one of the foundation members.

New Member Elected.—Mr. Donald Anthony James Ralph, of Sheffield.

Financial.—Accounts totalling £101/8/4 were passed for payment.

Victorian Branch.—A letter was received from the Victorian Branch setting out motions passed by their S.B.C. and forwarded to the Federal Council.

After discussing these matters, the meeting agreed that we have full confidence in the Federal Council and asked that this be conveyed to the Federal President.

Tax Deduction Cards.—Consideration was given to incorporating an advertisement on these cards, but the meeting decided against such a proposal.

Pricing Officers' Meeting.—Mr. Fennell briefly reported on matters discussed at the Pricing Officers' meeting.

Members considered that a comprehensive "Over the Counter" list must be prepared for Tasmania.

The President suggested that a list be prepared by each District and forwarded to the Pricing Officer to be compiled in a suitable list, and this was agreed to.

Federal Council Meeting.—All items on the agenda of the Federal Council meeting were considered in detail, and Delegates advised accordingly.

Office-bearers.—Mr. Fleming vacated the chair. The Secretary reported nominations received and declared the following office-bearers elected:—

President: Mr. C. A. Robertson.

Vice-Presidents: Mr. G. S. Copeland and Mr. J. B. Warland Browne.

Treasurer: Mr. A. G. Gould.

Federal Delegates: Mr. G. M. Fleming and Mr. G. S. Copeland.

Auditors: Messrs. Bumford and Walter.

Mr. Copeland expressed appreciation to Mr. Fleming for his untiring efforts as President over the past eight years. He stated that Mr. Fleming had retired from the position because he felt that this office must be passed on to other members of the S.B.C. It was pleasing to know that he would continue in the capacity of Federal Delegate, as he has done a really excellent job for the Branch. Mr. Copeland's remarks were fully supported by other members, who responded with acclamation.

Mr. Fleming stated that it was not good for an organisation to have the same President for too long. Mr. Robertson, their new President, had the longest service with the Branch and would carry on the position. Unfortunately, Mr. Robertson being on a visit to Melbourne could not be present.

Mr. Dineen asked that a record of appreciation be made for the work done by the retiring Treasurer, Mr. Keith Jenkins, who had filled this position for the past 13 years. The thanks of all members were due to him for his considerable efforts on their behalf. The members carried this with acclamation.

Sub-Committees.—The following sub-committees were elected:—

Trade and Commerce: Messrs. I. R. McIntosh, J. B. Warland Browne, F. J. Holder.

"Gilseal News": Messrs. K. H. Jenkins, G. A. Calver, and a representative to be appointed from the North-West Coast District.

Finance: Messrs. A. G. Gould, A. G. Crane and A. Fennell.

State Advisory Committee for Pharmacy Education Representative: Mr. C. A. Robertson.

Pricing Officers: Messrs. C. B. Dillon, G. A. Calver, O. K. Colman, and a representative to be appointed from the North-West District.

Pharmaceutical Association Liaison Representatives: Messrs. G. M. Fleming and I. R. McIntosh.

State Executive Committee: President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer and Federal Delegates, any three to form a quorum.

The meeting closed at 3.30 p.m.

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NEW SOUTH WALES

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in N.S.W. Phone BU 3092.

*It is always safe to learn even from our enemies—
seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our friends.*
—Colton.

Mr. Edwin J. Poulton has sold his pharmacy.

Mrs. R. D. Perriam has purchased Poulton's Pharmacy, 203 Cox Road, North Ryde.

Mr. and Mrs. K. R. Porges have purchased Mr. Bruce's pharmacy at 155 George Street, Windsor.

Mr. R. F. Hunt has purchased Mr. T. J. Olsen's pharmacy, 150A Fairfield Street, Fairfield.

Mr. R. E. Roberts has opened a pharmacy at 95 Maitland Road, Islington.

Mr. W. T. Bradford has purchased the pharmacy at 396 Maitland Road, Mayfield.

Mr. J. D. O'Rourke has purchased Roche's pharmacy, 278 Hume Highway, Yagoona.

Mr. S. C. Ward has opened a pharmacy at 535 Pacific Highway, Mount Colah.

Mr. W. T. Madden has purchased "The Mount Pharmacy," 71 St. Johns Avenue, Mangerton.

Mr. T. T. Wallace has purchased Taylor's pharmacy, 4 Bedford Road, Blacktown.

Mr. W. F. Walsh has purchased Coady's pharmacy, 313 Kingsway, Caringbah.

Mr. F. W. Taylor has purchased the Railway Pharmacy, 39 Rohini Street, Turramurra.

Mr. J. E. Middleton, formerly of St. Leonards, has purchased Mr. A. E. Parry's pharmacy at Gundagai.

Mr. W. J. Hatch has purchased Mr. A. V. Redler's pharmacy, 51 Bay Street, Double Bay.

Mr. J. R. Cooper has opened a pharmacy, Cnr. Port Hacking Road and Little Turriell Bay Road, Caringbah.

Mr. R. S. Leamon has purchased Balzer's pharmacy at 374 Arden Street, South Coogee.

Mr. A. V. Redler, formerly in business at Double Bay, has opened a pharmacy at 269 Marrickville Road, Marrickville.

Miss P. M. Bennett is opening a pharmacy at St. Ives Community Shopping Centre. The shopping centre is off Mona Vale Road, St. Ives.

Mr. L. Davey has purchased Murphy's pharmacy, known as "The Cammeray Pharmacy," 22 Cammeray Road, Cammeray.

Mr. M. E. McFadden has sold his pharmacy at 110 May Road, Naraweena, and will be opening McFadden's Centre Pharmacy, St. Ives Community Centre. Mr. McFadden sold his former pharmacy to Mr. Bryce Chin.

MR. G. J. DRUCE RETURNS

Mr. Druce has just returned from a six months' vacation, which took him to North America and the Orient. He was impressed with the United States of America; so much so that he wrote a letter of goodwill and appreciation to President Eisenhower, who suitably replied. Mr. Druce regards Hong Kong as a shopper's paradise. He returns to Loftus the proud possessor of a Wurlitzer organ. Mr. Druce hopes to become an entrepreneur of this instrument.

POISONS ACT (REGULATION 11B)

Regulation 11B has been amended (N.S.W. Gaz. No. 98, 26/8/60). Paragraph (5) previously allowed a P.P. Board to buy, obtain or use Fluoroacetic Acid or Thallium, and allowed a person to sell or supply such poisons to a P.P. Board **without** the written authority of the Director-General of Public Health being obtained.

This exemption has now been extended to cover the distribution of baits (poisoned with such poisons) to landholders and the use of such baits by landholders.

RETAIL SHOP HOURS

Question in Parliament

Mr. Seiffert asked the Minister for Housing in the Legislative Assembly on October 11, whether a shopkeeper and his wife had been fined £2 in the Queanbeyan Court for allegedly displaying groceries on the shelves of their shop at 7.15 p.m.? He followed this with a question as to whether shopkeepers in the King's Cross area expose groceries on their shelves and also sell them at all hours of the day and night, seven days and seven nights a week. If so, would the Minister take action to see there was not one law for the country and another for King's Cross.

Mr. Landa, in reply, said that he was unaware whether the facts quoted were correct, but he assumed that they were. He would direct the Minister's attention to the facts.

BAN ON THALLIUM

By Regulation 11, under the Poisons Act, no person may buy or sell Thallium unless he has the written authority of the Director-General of Public Health.

The Regulation reads—

(2) No person shall—

(a) buy or obtain or use any thallium or its salts or its compounds or any preparation or admixture thereof; or

(b) sell or supply such poison to any person, unless the person buying, obtaining, using or being supplied with the poison has the written authority of the Director-General of Public Health to buy, obtain use or be supplied with such poison.

(3) Every person who has a written authority issued under the provisions of this Regulation to buy, obtain, use or be supplied with any of the poisons mentioned in this Regulation shall produce such written authority on the demand of any member of the police force or person authorised in writing in that behalf (either generally or in any particular case) by the Board.

OPEN LETTER TO RETAIL CHEMISTS

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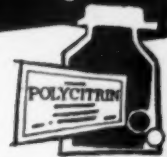
- Ca Calcium 45 mg.
- Co Cobalt 0.1 mg.
- Cu Copper 1 mg.
- I Iodine 0.15 mg.
- Fe Iron 10 mg.
- Mg Magnesium 6 mg.
- Mn Manganese 1 mg.
- Mo Molybdenum 0.2 mg.
- K Potassium 5 mg.
- P Phosphorus 35 mg.
- Zn Zinc 1.2 mg.

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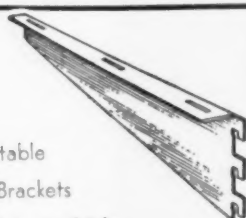
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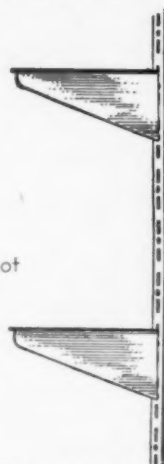


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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

USE OF DRUGS

Mr. R. G. Kelly asked the Chief Secretary in the Legislative Assembly on October 13, if it was a fact that many new drugs were prescribed by doctors who had no knowledge of their possible effect on patients; also whether drugs like Cortisone produce depressing effects and could possibly cause mental ill-health. He asked if the Minister was aware that Streptomycin, if regularly used, could cause permanent deafness and whether the Minister would consider setting up a panel to report upon the effect of drugs and so safeguard the public from being used as guinea pigs by drug-happy doctors.

Mr. Kelly, in reply, said that he differed from the Hon. Member's view that doctors use drugs indiscriminately without first examining patients. His experience was that these new drugs put on the market came into being as a result of the research of first-class professional men, employed in the laboratories of various drug houses. He did not think it could be fairly said that a doctor would prescribe a drug for a patient unless he had first thoroughly examined the patient and was satisfied in his mind that the drug would do no harm. He would be glad to examine the Hon. Member's suggestion to see whether there was any loophole that would permit the indiscriminate use of drugs that might cause harm to the patient.

AMENDMENTS: POISONS LIST AND REGULATIONS

Amendments to the Poisons List and the Regulations under the Poisons Act have been approved by the Governor-in-Council and were published in the Government Gazette on September 30, 1960.

The effect of these amendments is as follows:—

(1) Poisons List:

- (a) "Phenmetrazine Hydrochloride" is removed from the Third Part of Schedule One as a Cautionary Drug and is transferred to Schedule Three as a Restricted Drug under the heading "Phenmetrazine; its salts."
- (b) "Methylphenidate; its salts" is added to Schedule Three as a Restricted Drug.

(2) Regulations:

- (a) "Phenmetrazine Hydrochloride" is deleted from the list of Cautionary Drugs appearing in Regulation 4(1)(a)(i).
- (b) The following entry is added to the list of Restricted Drugs appearing in Regulation 18(1)(a), which a pharmacist may sell by retail upon the written prescription of a dentist, or to a dentist upon the written order of the dentist:
"Chlorpromazine, Promazine and other derivatives of 3-(10-phenothiazinyl) Propane substituted in the 1-position and the salts of these substances, but not more than 6 tablets to be dispensed upon any one prescription."

NEWCASTLE ANNUAL MEETING

Mr. Duncan Cruickshank presided at the Annual Meeting of the Newcastle and Hunter Valley Pharmacists' Association, held at the Great Northern Hotel on October 9, at 9.30 a.m.

The Chairman extended a welcome to Messrs. A. F. Winterton, L. W. Smith, R. L. Frew and A. E. Conolly, from Sydney, and (later in the meeting) to Mr. Eric Scott and Mr. R. G. Ross, from Melbourne.

The notice of meeting was read and the minutes of the previous Annual Meeting were read and adopted.

Presentation to Crippled Children's Society.—Mr. Mark Morris then presented a cheque for £250 to the Treasurer of the Crippled Children's Society, being the net proceeds from the recent Newcastle Pharmacy Ball. The Treasurer thanked the N.H.V.P.A. for their munificence. The Association had contributed £1,850 total.

Pharmacy Student's Prize.—Mr. Morris then presented to Mr. Winterton, President of The Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W., a cheque for £10/10/-, being a prize donated by the Association.

The Annual Report was adopted. Mr. Mark Morris expressed his appreciation of the attractive format of the first printed Annual Report.

Election of Office-Bearers resulted as follows:—

President: Mr. Richard Owen.

Vice-President: Mr. Tony De Fina.

Secretary: Mr. Norman Ellis.

Treasurer: Mr. W. Palmer.

Merchandising Chairman: Mr. Sam Morris.

Chairman Ethical Committee: Mr. Bob Moore.

Chairman, Ball Committee: Mr. Duncan Cruickshank.

Committee of Management.—It was decided that the Executive, plus Mr. Mark Morris, Mr. Neville Lewis, Mr. Neil Smith and Mr. Duncan Cruickshank, be appointed as a Committee of Management.

Discussion of Local Matters

Education of New Guild Members.—Mr. Cruickshank referred to the need to educate new members of the Guild in policy and procedural affairs. Men from company pharmacies, particularly, knew nothing about Guild policy at all.

Mr. Smith said the matter of new members had been before the State Branch Committee. Counter points for N.S.W. was the first approach towards education. He congratulated Mr. Neil Smith, the Editor, on his work.

The Committee would look into the question of educating new members.

The suggestion had been made that meetings of new members be called at intervals. At these meetings they could be addressed on Guild affairs.

Mr. Winterton said that at the University a certain number of outside lecturers were called in to give lectures.

Mr. Mark Morris suggested calling on new members in the different areas.

Proportion Clause.—Mr. Cruickshank referred to the Proportion Clause in the Award, which permitted one junior to each senior employee. Partners were not counted in this clause.

Mr. Rupert Frew was then asked to address the meeting.

Mr. Frew said he went to school in Newcastle; he was a "Novocastrian" (applause). There was no other organisation in Australia like the N.H.V.P.A. It was well directed and controlled.

In Trade and Commerce Committee negotiations it was very handy to use the Newcastle area. It was helpful to have a militant minority in the Guild to quote.

One difficulty in negotiation was that one got to know the other side's point of view and largely became "brain-washed" and sympathetic with the other point of view. There must be someone who is quite unreasonable to do the most good. The N.H.V.P.A. had always been helpful to the Guild. Mr. Frew then outlined certain negotiations with a number of firms, to illustrate his point.

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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

At 12.10 p.m. the Melbourne party arrived.

The Chairman said, "We now have with us Mr. Eric Scott, the Federal President, and Mr. R. G. Ross, the Federal Merchandising Manager. I now call on Mr. Scott to give a short address."

Mr. Scott said he would allude to certain difficulties which had arisen following March 1, 1960. There were certain anomalies which needed erasing. The worst one was the large and small pack matter and the two-price system. The Guild did not agree to this; the Government introduced it.

Mr. Scott then gave some most interesting information concerning Guild negotiations on N.H.S.

The meeting terminated at 5 p.m.

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of New South Wales met at 52 Bridge Street, Sydney, on October 11, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. C. Gostelow (Chairman), Professor S. Wright, Messrs. G. Simpson, K. Cartwright, G. Mallam, E. Dempster, K. Thomas, G. Harman and L. Smith.

Fourth Year Training Schedule.—Consideration of this matter was deferred until the December meeting.

Applications for registration were approved as follows:

(a) Having Passed Qualifying Examination: Maurice James EAKIN, Leslie Frederick GLEN, John Kingsley GORRELL, Stuart HUTCHISON, Barbara KENCH, Bruce Archie MOORE, Ralph Norman SCHUFTAN, Rosemary SEDDON, Brian John SHAW.

(b) By Reciprocal Agreement: Margaret Elizabeth WALSH (from Victoria) and Holly Kate Harding TURNER (from Queensland). Registration was granted in each case.

Certificates of Identity were issued to Philip Lewis HAYWARD and Shelley Margaret GEE, both to Great Britain.

Apprenticeship Indentures.—Registrations comprised six transfers, three cancellations, one suspension and two resumptions.

Poisons Act.—Death from the following poisons had been notified since last meeting: Lysol 1, Bromide Compound 1, Phenol 1, Chloral Hydrate 1, Carbromal 1, Sodium Pentobarbitrate 1.

Correspondence.—Pharmacy Board of Victoria—Annual Report. This was handed to Professor Wright for perusal.

Pharmaceutical Association of Australia: Report by Mr. R. E. Thomas (H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship). Noted.

Under Secretary, forwarding a newspaper cutting regarding the Metric System in pharmacy.—Noted.

Under Secretary, seeking comment on a suggestion that the fourth year of the Degree Course could be served in a hospital dispensary. Matter deferred. The President directed that each member should inspect the dispensary at any of the major Sydney hospitals and report to the Board at its December meeting.

Poisons Act (Correspondence)—

- Ointment containing resorcin. Not controlled.
- Ointment containing 5% Plumbi acetate. Schedule One, Part two.
- Product containing 2% lignacaine. Not controlled.
- Product containing Phenylephrine and other drugs. Restricted drug.
- Product containing 0.3% acidum 4 oxy 3 acetyl aminophenyle arsenicum. Schedule One, Part two.
- Sale of sodium fluoride by mail. To be advised that this product could only be sold by a registered pharmacist.

- (g) **Insect repellants containing diethyle Tolumide.** Not controlled.
- (h) **Product containing Lobeline Sulphate.** Not controlled.

Prosecutions.—The following persons were prosecuted for selling restricted drugs without a prescription and the results are set out hereunder:

WALKER, A. H.—Registered Proprietor of 136 Rowe Street, Eastwood, appeared before Ryde Court on 15/9/1960, charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was discharged under Section 556A of the Crimes Act No. 40 of 1900 upon payment of court costs of £1 on each charge.

TAMWORTH PHARMACY PTY. LTD.—A company duly registered, of 370 Peel Street, Tamworth, appeared before Tamworth Court on 16/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. The company was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

DONALD, R. A.—Registered Proprietor, trading with others as Donald's Pharmacy, 53 Hunter Street, Newcastle, appeared before Newcastle Court on 21/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

HISSEY, J. G.—Registered Proprietor, trading with another as Mallaby's Pharmacy, 817 Hunter Street West, Newcastle, appeared before Newcastle Court on 21/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. She was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

MULVEY, J. J.—Registered Proprietor, trading with another as Mulvey's Pharmacy, 354 Kingsway, Caringbah, appeared before Sutherland Court on 23/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £7 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £14).

McMAHON, M. P.—Pharmacist-in-Charge, of McMahon's Pharmacy, 360 Port Hacking Road, Caringbah, appeared before Sutherland Court on 23/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £7 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £14).

NEWTON, G. E.—Registered Proprietor, trading with another at 200 Parker Street, Cootamundra, appeared before Cootamundra Court on 29/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was discharged under Section 556A of the Crimes Act No. 40 of 1900 upon payment of court costs of £1 on each charge.

DINSMORE, G. H.—Registered Proprietor, trading with others at 214 Parker Street, Cootamundra, appeared before Cootamundra Court on 29/9/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was discharged under Section 556A of the Crimes Act No. 40 of 1900 upon payment of court costs of £1 on each charge.

BERGHUIS, C. H.—Registered Proprietor, of Berghuis Pharmacy, 324 Auburn Street, Goulburn, appeared before Goulburn Court on 4/10/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

EDWARDS, W. P.—Registered Partner, of O'Donahoe's Pharmacy, 268 Auburn Street, Goulburn, appeared before Goulburn Court on 4/10/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regula-

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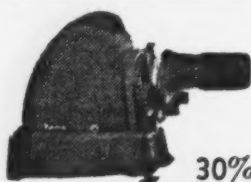


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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

tions. He was convicted and fined £5 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £10).

CHAPMAN'S PHARMACY.—At 6 Penshurst Street, Penshurst, appeared before Kogarah Court on 7/10/1960 charged with selling a restricted drug without a prescription and not labelling the container in accordance with the regulations. They were convicted and fined £10 with court costs of £1 on each charge (total fine £20).

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of New South Wales met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on October 4, at 7.45 p.m.

Present.—Councillors A. F. Winterton (Chairman), J. F. Plunkett, K. H. Powell, B. G. Fegent, E. G. Hall, K. A. Cartwright, W. R. Cutler, H. W. Read, S. E. Wright, G. G. Benjamin, S. M. Palfreyman, Mavis Sweeney.

Welcome to Councillor Benjamin.—The President extended a welcome to Councillor Benjamin, who had returned from his world tour. Mr. Benjamin said he was pleased to be back again, but could not say he was sorry the trip was over. He intended to travel abroad again, as soon as possible.

N.S.W. Pharmacy Research Unit.—The report of the Select Committee was read to the meeting.

Vocational Employment—Pharmacy Students.—List of students desirous of employment, 78; number of master pharmacists who will co-operate, 61.

It was decided to request students to advise the S.U.P.A. when they had secured positions, and alternatively to ask master pharmacists to advise the Society when they had selected a student.

Newcastle Sunday Conference.—Mr. Winterton said he would attend the meeting on October 9, and would speak about the new research unit.

A.N.Z.A.A.S.—35th Congress, Brisbane.—Professor Wright said he had been called to Brisbane, where a tentative programme had been drafted.

Correspondence.—From P.A.A., enclosing report of executive meeting held September 5, 6 and 7:—

- (1) **H. W. Woods Travelling Scholarship, 1960.**—Awarded to Mr. J. J. Ashley, Pharmacy Department, University of Sydney. It was decided to congratulate Mr. J. J. Ashley on his success.
- (2) **A.P.F.**—Reprint present edition. Price increase to 25/- per copy.

Other matters discussed at the P.A.A. Executive meeting were reciprocity with Great Britain and representation at Section "O" meeting, Brisbane.

From Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., conveying formal notice that the charge for supply of "A.J.P.s" will be increased to 2/- per copy as from 1/1/61.

B.M.A., N.S.W. Branch, re statement attributed to Sir Herbert Schlink.—Received.

A.A.E.C., enclosing details of open days at the Research Establishment, from Monday, 21/11/60, to Wednesday, 23/11/60, inclusive.

From Professor S. E. Wright, recommending that the prizes for 1960 be awarded as follows:—

McCrary Medal: Mr. A. J. Bookallil.
D.H.A. Prize: Mr. A. J. Bookallil.
Kodak Prize No. 1: Miss B. Humberstone, Mr. O. F. Levi.

Kodak Prize No. 2: Mr. J. D. F. Brownhill.
Faulding Prize: Miss D. J. Dawes.

The gold medal was not awarded.

The Faulding prize is new. The following are the

terms agreed to by the donor, F. H. Faulding & Co. Ltd. (through Mr. George Scammell):—

"Faulding Prize.—The Faulding Prize is awarded for meritorious work in Practical Pharmacy in the Materia Medica and Qualifying Examinations."

Conditions for awarding the prizes have been reviewed to tighten loose terminology. Recommending the description of the awards or prizes be altered as set out.

It was resolved that the wording of the conditions for award of medals or prizes be altered so as to read:—

The Gold Medal of the Pharmaceutical Society of N.S.W.: This medal may be awarded to the candidate who at the first attempt gains first place in the qualifying examination. The candidate must gain at least 75 per cent. of the marks in each subject.

McCrory Medal (Bronze Medal): The John McCrory Medal for dispensing is awarded to the candidate who is successful at the first attempt and who gains the highest mark in dispensing provided that a percentage of 75 per cent. or more is obtained.

D.H.A. Prize: The D.H.A. Prize is awarded to the candidate who is successful at the first attempt and who gains the highest aggregate marks in the qualifying examination. (Prize: Books value £25.)

Kodak Prize No. 1: The Kodak Prize No. 1 is awarded for practical pharmacy based on the student's practical work in the qualifying examination and during university course. (Prize £25.)

Kodak Prize No. 2: The Kodak Prize No. 2 is awarded for general proficiency shown throughout the whole pharmacy course at the University of Sydney. (Prize £25.)

Faulding Prize: The Faulding Prize is awarded for meritorious work in practical pharmacy in the Materia Medica and qualifying examinations. (Prize £15/15/- and trophy, mortar and pestle).

Applications for Membership Approved.—Mrs. Gladys Mary Jessie Agius, Clive Anthony Allen, Brian Percival Armstrong, Miss Muriel Brodie, James Christie Clifton, Michael James Connolly, Kenneth Joseph Cornell, Geoffrey Francis Crossley, Emil Nicholas Dan, Rex John Darin, Kerry Ronald Delaney, Barry John Dinnar, Philip William Dodds, Brian J. Donovan, Roger James Donsworth, Peter Anthony Doyle, Neville Michael Gaha, Miss Colleen Uther Harris, Miss Jennifer Grace Harris, William James Hatch, John Hamilton Isley, Miss June Margaret Johnson, William Michael Johnston, Miss Barbara Helen Kench, Paul Francis Patrick Lantry, Vernon Henry McNeil, Kevin John Mann, Michael John Marks, Peter Massasso, Ian Henry Mellor, Peter James Moore, Anthony John Muirhead, Peter Harry Murphy, Anthony John Nasser, John Robert Neeld, Arthur Edward Norman, Adrian Clive Norris, Miss Margaret Ann Noyes, Raymond Francis O'Brien, Miss Marie Elizabeth O'Farrell, Michael Francis O'Sullivan, Mrs. Stella Henriette Pearse, Miss Marilyn Elizabeth Russell, Ronald Hyman Segal, Laurence Anthony Sheppard, Miss Margaret Smith, John Patrick Smyth, David Ross Snider, Barry Arthur Starr, Michael Ovid Stormon, Gary Myles Stutsel, David Ian Watson, Terrence Robert Hiscock, and John William Pilling.

Reinstatement Approved.—Lyle Davey.

Advancements to Full Membership.—Russell Peter Aggs, Geoffrey Edward Crowther, Miss Laurice Gweneth Evans, Henry Joseph Fiander, Edward Paul Finch, Graham Charles Gard, Douglas Ross Grantham, Anthony Grima, Mrs. Veronica May Hagney, Ernest Roger Horner, Donald James Maclean, Warwick Henry Magill, Miss Barbara Joan Mallen, Philip Anthony Morrissey, Mrs. Phyllis Rosen, Anthony Patrick Staunton, William John Usher.

Associate Members Admitted.—Kenneth Allan Stuart, Ronald Victor Stuart.

The meeting terminated at 11 p.m.



- WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS
- MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS
- MANUFACTURERS' REPRESENTATIVES

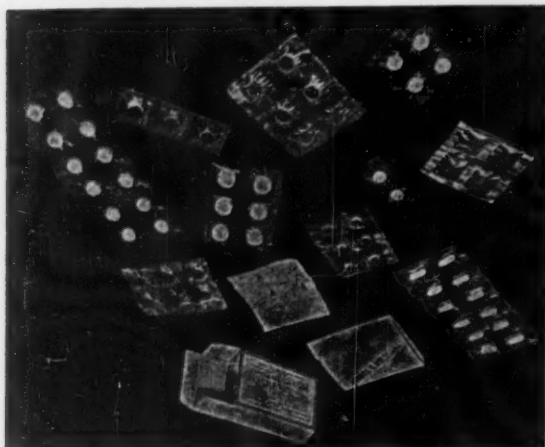
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NEW SOUTH WALES—Continued

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the New South Wales Branch of the Guild met at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 15, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), K. W. Jordan, R. L. Frew, R. S. Leece, C. D. Bradford, K. A. Cartwright, W. G. Sapsford and K. E. Thomas.

N.H.S.—Collection of Data to Support Action Following the Expiration of the Three Months Trial Period.—It was reported that the trial period of three months commenced from August 1. At the end of October the Guild could go to the Government to make further representations.

Under the determination at the moment, S.P. rates cannot be claimed if the drugs are dispensed from a large pack. It was not open for anyone to apply for the dispensation until three months had gone by.

A question which must be raised is the approval of all registered pharmacists; also the unfair application of Section 99 must be raised.

Mr. Smith asked: "Who will do the preparation of material to be sent out to members asking their opinion?"

A Member: "There is dissatisfaction with the extra clerical work involved."

It was suggested that a member should prepare an outline of the material for discussion by the State Branch Committee at a special meeting to be held on September 19.

It was moved by Mr. Jordan, seconded by Mr. Leece, that a rough outline of the material to be sent to members be prepared. This motion was put to the meeting and declared carried.

H.C. Fund and M.B. Fund Proposed Contract.—Mr. Sapsford said that Mr. Cade was now the general manager and secretary of the composite management company.

A member read the proposed agreement to the Committee.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

SPECIAL MEETING OF S.B.C.

A special meeting of the S.B.C. was held at Science House, 157 Gloucester Street, Sydney, on September 19, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Messrs. L. W. Smith (Chairman), W. F. Pinerua, R. W. Feller, K. W. Jordan, K. E. Thomas, R. S. Leece, W. G. Sapsford, C. D. Bradford, P. R. Lipman, R. L. Frew and K. A. Cartwright.

The Chairman extended a welcome to Mr. Cousins, of Patterson's Advertising Agency, and also to Mr. G. Tennyson, Public Relations Director.

Merchandising and Advertising Project.—Mr. Smith said: "When I proposed a discussion on merchandising a little while ago, I suggested that Mr. Cousins should come along to answer questions regarding the project. Mr. Cousins is now present. I ask Mr. Pinerua to outline the forthcoming Christmas Drive. As discussion develops, will you direct your questions to Mr. Cousins; leading questions should be asked."

Mr. Pinerua said: "After the winter campaign the question of what to do next was raised. It is all a question of finance. If we ran a campaign before the Christmas Drive it would rob the Christmas Project."

In view of the good results achieved with the last Christmas Drive, it was decided to run a bigger Christmas Promotion.

It was decided to mount a December campaign similar to last year, but showing more colour and more goods.

It was felt the use of colour is a major advance, because colour is most emphatic. The effect of colour in the daily press is to make it stand out; everyone will see it. That's the position in a nutshell. We will have the normal black and white advertisements plus the country radio.

Mr. Cousins said it meant the same promotion as last year, but with eight pages for very little more than last year's cost. Mr. Cousins produced a map of N.S.W., showing in graphic form the penetration of the four Sydney newspapers into certain country towns. The survey showed the localities where it would be better to use radio and in other localities country newspapers, so as to get a good coverage.

There was a gradation in radio intensity, and this had been taken into account. This would form the basis of the cover in country areas.

Federal Organ—Proposed Federal Journal for the Guild.—Mr. Tennyson said he had been instructed to prepare plans for a Federal magazine to be published by the Public Relations Secretariat.

Mr. Sapsford said it was a very good idea. The magazine should be printed in dignified type like the banking booklet. It should not be boxed up with advertisements like the dummy on the table. It should be divided into two columns only. The ads would be chopping it up into sections. Articles should follow continuously to their ends without breaking up or extending on to subsequent pages.

It was decided to further discuss the matter at next meeting of the State Branch Committee.

Remits.—Discussion then took place concerning the remits lodged for discussion at the Federal Council meeting.

The meeting terminated at 11.5 p.m.

TRANQUILLIZER MARKET STABILIZES

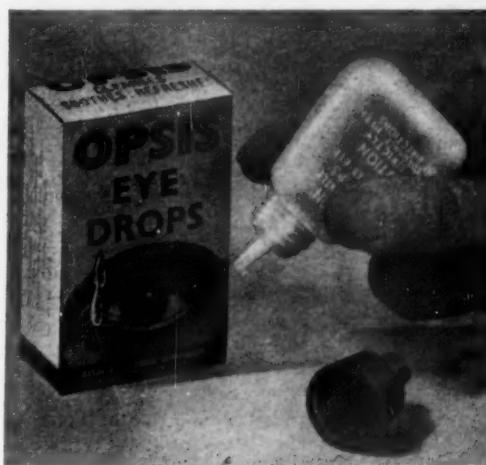
"Drug and Cosmetic Industry" for July, 1960, quotes David J. Stiles, Director of Market Development at Abbott Laboratories, as reporting that only one in 20 new prescriptions for private patients is for an ataractic product, and there has been no percentage increase since 1958. "And even this is an exaggeration of the mental disturbances," he says. He points out that 20,700,000 new tranquilliser prescriptions were filled in pharmacies in 1959—or about one for every nine Americans.

However, he adds, "tranquillisers are frequently used for discomfort unrelated to mental conditions, such as various types of nausea in pregnancy, following surgery, etc. Again when a patient cannot tolerate one type of tranquilliser, another type may be tried. So the actual number of people for whom tranquillisers are prescribed for mental causes is much less than 20,700,000."

Mr. Stiles says that the Continuous Prescription Survey operated through the co-operation of colleges of pharmacy, shows that the tranquilliser market has tended to stabilise in the last two years. Ataractics took 5.0 per cent. of new prescriptions in 1956, 5.4 per cent. in 1958 and 1959. There were three refills for every two prescriptions. In 1959 an estimated 650,000,000 new and refilled prescriptions were recorded in the nation's 53,000 pharmacies.

Link your pharmacy with the heavy advertising of **OPSIS** **EYE DROPS**

The *CHEMIST ONLY* line in the modern plastic squeeze pack.



OPSIS EYE DROPS contain

**PHENYLEPHEDRINE HYDROCHLORIDE
and BENZALKONIUM**

PRICE—36/- Doz. — Retail 5/3
= 75% mark-up

Presented in an eye-catching Counter Display Unit
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ANOTHER A.D.C.A. PRODUCT

Available from all Drug Wholesalers

DISTRIBUTORS:

The Wholesale Drug Co. Ltd., Box 5263, G.P.O., Sydney.
Sigma Co. Ltd., G.P.O. Box 4346, Melbourne.
Queensland Druggists Ltd., 518 Stanley Street,
South Brisbane.
Rumbles Limited, 12 Aberdeen Street, Perth.
Southern Drug Co. Ltd., 180 Sturt Street, Adelaide.

VICTORIA

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members in Victoria desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Editor (38-6254).

MANAGERS AND RELIEVERS

Pharmacy	Reliever
Abe, Mrs. J. J. . . .	Mr. M. T. Collier, Dimboola.
Acton, Mr. A. . . .	Mr. A. Rigg, Shepparton.
Adamson, Miss L. . .	Mr. W. J. Langtry, Moonee Ponds.
Allen, Mr. K. B. . .	Miss E. Thompson, Thornbury.
Albon, Mr. J. S. . .	Mr. V. R. Weymouth, Sale.
Baker, Mr. H. E. . .	Mr. W. E. M. Craig, Springvale.
Block, Mr. G. H. . .	Mr. C. H. Winnett, Lilydale.
Caleo, Mr. S. M. . .	Mr. R. M. Shoebridge, Doncaster.
Crawford, Mr. J. . .	Mr. P. Bartold, Healesville.
Everett, Mr. C. D. .	Mr. R. B. Durston, Yarra Junction.
	Mr. R. Eymer, Thornbury.
	Mr. Val D. Preston, Thomastown.
	Clarkson's Pharmacy, Brunswick.
	Mr. R. S. Anderson, Prahran.
	Bloore's Pharmacy, Warrnambool.
	Mr. A. Wilson, Nyah West.
Gardiner, Mr. J. . .	Mr. C. S. Whytcross, E. Brighton.
	Mr. I. L. Herbert, Newport.
	Mr. I. L. Herbert, Altona.
Goldberg, Mr. A. H.	Mr. W. Sharp, Broadmeadows.
Horsfield, Mr. D. R.	Mr. H. N. Hammet, Dandenong.
Jacobson, Mr. B. L.	Mr. S. Goldring, Richmond.
	Mr. R. T. Benton, Alphington.
	Mr. J. A. McKercher, Fawkner.
	Mr. N. E. J. Zerbe, Caulfield.
Johns, Mr. D. . . .	Mr. R. Hensby, Tallangatta.
	Mr. G. B. Chappill, Heyfield.
	Mr. J. A. McLennan, Benalla.
Kellas, Mr. J. G. . .	Mr. R. J. Griffiths, Tecoma.
Maddougall, Miss C.	U.F.S. Dispensary, East Brunswick.
McCann, Mr. E. M.	Mr. F. Cheshire, Box Hill.
	Mr. H. L. Lee, Prahran.
Morrison, Mr. I. G.	Clarkson's Pharmacy, Brunswick.
	Mr. I. L. Herbert, Newport.
Rogers, Mr. P. . . .	Geelong Hospital, Geelong.
Rosen, Mr. N. C. . .	Mr. G. E. Cohen, Mentone.
	Mr. M. Gore, Garden City.
Seyfort, Mrs. O. C.	Mr. B. Halperin, Elsternwick.
Winch, Miss N. M. .	U.F.S. Dispensary, Clifton Hill.
	Mr. D. L. O'Hearn, Port Melb.
Whittaker, Miss E. .	Mr. C. J. Richards, Essendon.

Miss M. J. Dodgshun is in charge of Pharmacy Department, Preston & Northcote Community Hospital.

Mrs. M. L. Barker (formerly Lynette Thomas) will manage Barker's Castlemaine Pharmacy during Mr. and Mrs. J. S. R. Barker's trip to Fiji.

Misses Margaret Doyle and Betty Phelan have returned from abroad, after a most enjoyable trip.

Mr. W. Knell has resigned as Manager, U.F.S. Dispensary, 126 Nicholson Street, East Brunswick, owing to ill-health.

Miss H. Williams has accepted an appointment as Manager, Pharmacy Department, Mildura Base Hospital.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hardidge have entered into partnership in a new pharmacy at 688 Doncaster Road, Don-

caster. Mr. Hardidge has closed his pharmacy at Lilian Street, Bulleen.

Mrs. Laurel Ferry (nee Mineall) is now residing in the British Solomon Islands, where her husband has been appointed Manager of the B.S.I. Trading Corporation. They will return to Melbourne in April, 1962.

NEW PHARMACIES OPENED AT THE ADDRESSES INDICATED

Mr. J. C. Roberts, 5 Chapel Road, Moorabbin.

Mr. R. A. Muller, 398 Station Street, East Thornbury.

Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Hardidge, 688 Doncaster Road, Doncaster.

Mr. L. D. Hilton, Canterbury Road, Vermont.

THE FOLLOWING PHARMACIES CHANGED HANDS

Mr. S. D. Rose purchased from Mr. D. Cain, 26A Collins Street, Melbourne.

Mr. V. S. Cavallo from Mr. H. B. Winckle, 438 Waverley Road, East Malvern.

Mr. L. R. Kerr from Mr. E. T. P. Davies, Main Street, Upwey.

Mr. P. Riggio from Mr. R. G. Hood, 232 Como Parade, Parkdale.

Mr. D. B. Railton from Mr. E. H. Baker, 52 Queen Street, Warragul.

Mr. D. G. Quayle from Mr. W. C. West, 238 Wyndham Street, Shepparton.

Mr. and Mrs. P. Moran from Mr. and Mrs. E. M. De-Boos, 23 Chute Street, Diamond Creek and Main Street, Hurstbridge.

Mr. B. K. Nicholls from Estate J. H. West, 121B Eighth Street, Mildura.

Mr. M. Lazare from Mr. J. S. Albon, 146A Springfield Road, North Blackburn.

Mr. M. J. Wilson from Mr. C. L. Stewart, 165 Powlett Street, East Melbourne.

ASSISTANTS' ORGANISATION: CHANGE OF NAME

The Secretary of the Federated Pharmacists Assistants and Dispensary Employees Guild of Australia has advised that its request for a change of name to the "Salaried Pharmaceutical Chemists' Association" was granted on September 26, and the new name has now been registered.

VISITORS' NIGHT AT VICTORIAN COLLEGE OF PHARMACY

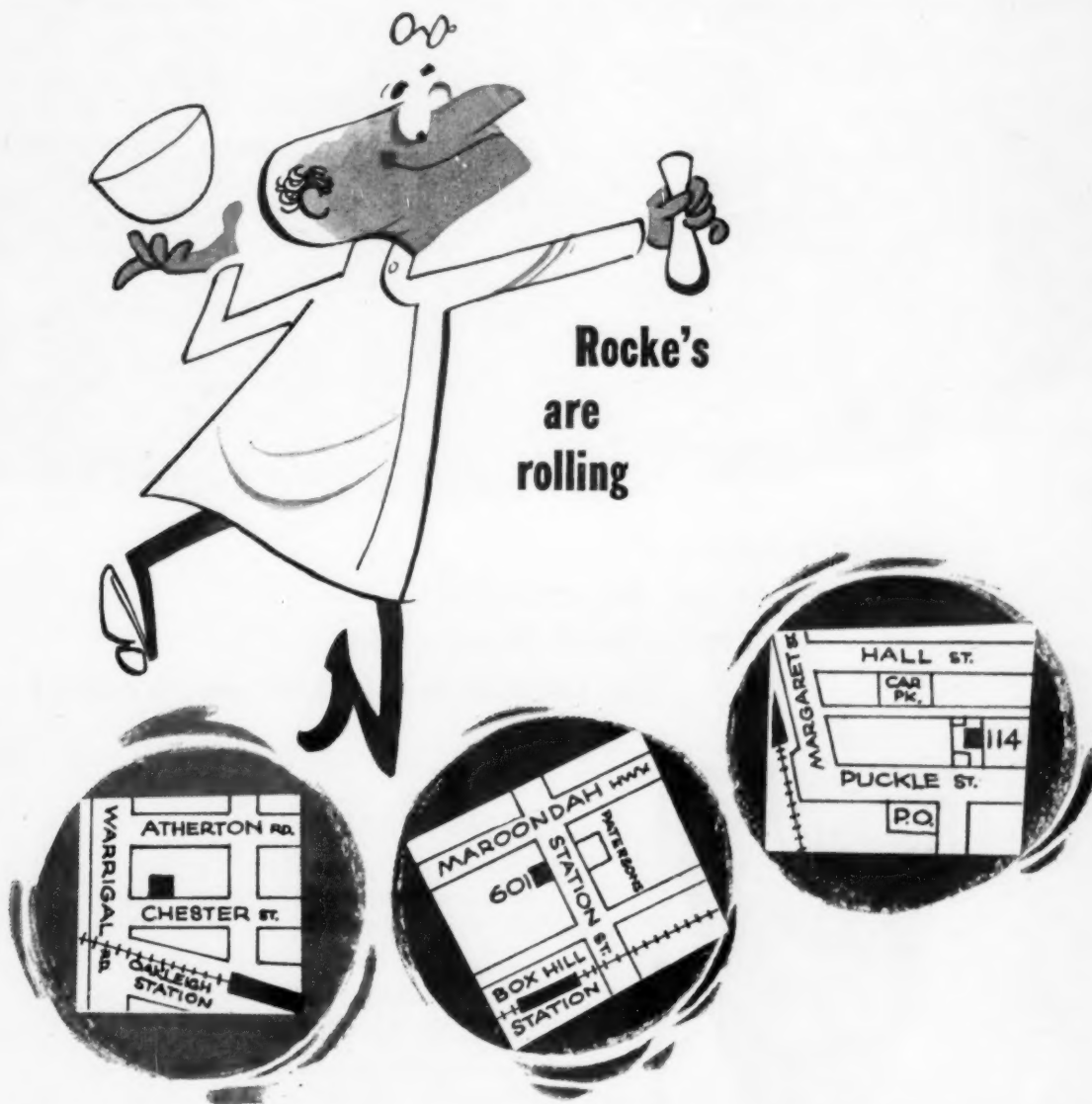
The new College buildings at 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, will be opened for inspection from 7.30 p.m. onwards on the evening of Monday, December 5.

All sections of the building, including lecture rooms and laboratories, may be seen. The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society extends a welcome to all members, their friends and interested persons to come along and inspect the building, which ranks with the finest pharmaceutical teaching institutes in the world.

DEAN OF MEDICINE: MONASH UNIVERSITY

The chairman of the Monash University Interim Council has announced the appointment of Dr. Richard R. Andrew as the first Dean of Monash Medical School.

Dr. Andrew is a leading consulting physician in Melbourne, honorary physician and Dean of the Clinical School, Alfred Hospital.



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OAKLEIGH . . . 9 Chester Street, Oakleigh, is managed by Mr. Bob Mason. Phone any of these three numbers 56 5664, 56 7009 or 56 5164.

BOX HILL . . . Upstairs at 601a Station Street. Mr. Pat Kilty, manager, can be reached on 89 0571 (2 lines).

MOONEE PONDS . . . Upstairs at 114 Puckle Street. Phone Mr. Brian Hammill, manager, on 37 6386.

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Technical and market researches constantly bring improvements
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ANTISEPTIC and STYPTIC !

TWO - YEAR GUARANTEE !

The LEADER in QUALITY and VALUE !



New HANDYPLAST Strip-Packs

First-Aid Strip Dressings 3" x 3/4"

Available in Waterproof, Plastic and Elastic
Packets of 12, 30 and 100

Antiseptic with QAC

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MARTIN & CO. (SURGICAL) LTD. SYDNEY

New Zealand

Factory Representatives:

GORDON D. VINCENT, AUCKLAND

VICTORIA—Continued

He is a member of the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Melbourne, and a member of the Interim Council of Monash University.

Dr. Andrew was a member of the A.I.F. 1939-1946, and served abroad with Australian General Hospitals in Egypt, Syria, Palestine and New Guinea.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF VICTORIA

General Meeting of Members

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society has called a general meeting of members, which will be held at the College of Pharmacy, Parkville, on **Tuesday, November 22, at 8 p.m.**

This meeting has been called for the purpose of submitting to members proposals for the amendment of Articles of Association of the Society; relating to the increase of annual subscriptions of Members and Fellows, and alteration to the instructions for voting at elections, which need clarification.

The Council is hoping for a representative attendance at the meeting.

NEW BUILDINGS AT THE CANBERRA UNIVERSITY COLLEGE

The first three permanent buildings of the Canberra University College are now in the course of erection on a site of 140 acres adjoining the Australian National University. An Arts building of 40,000 square feet was occupied in July, 1960. A Physics building of 40,000 square feet and a Hall of Residence to accommodate 160 students plus staff will be ready for occupation at the end of 1960. Tenders for a Chemistry building estimated to cost \$450,000 have been called; buildings for Botany, Geology and Zoology are now being designed, together with a central boiler house. The erection of a Library and a Students' Union Building have a high priority. The College will continue to occupy, for some time to come, a number of temporary buildings.

WELCOME HOME TO MR. AND MRS. A. W. CALLISTER

The President of the Pharmacy Board, Mr. N. C. Manning, and Mr. H. A. Braithwaite were hosts at an informal dinner tendered to Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Callister on their return from an overseas tour to U.S.A., Great Britain and Europe.

The dinner was held at Menzies Hotel on the night of October 3, and twenty sat down to dinner. The members of the Board were accompanied by their wives, and guests were Mr. F. W. Johnson, President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and Mrs. Johnson, and Mr. Eric Scott, Federal President of the F.P.S. Guild and Mrs. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. Callister both looked well after their trip. Whilst in America they had the pleasure of meeting their younger son, Russell, who has been in America for upwards of six months, gaining experience.

ILLEGAL SALE OF SONERYL—CHEMIST FINED

Francis Joseph Williams, pharmaceutical chemist, of 2 Mowbray Street, Albert Park, was proceeded against in the South Melbourne Court of Petty Sessions before Mr. Brenton, S.M., on June 27, on a charge of having supplied a specified drug, to wit "Soneryl, a derivative of barbituric acid," otherwise than upon the written prescription of a medical practitioner or veterinary surgeon, contrary to Regulation 31 (3).

A witness gave evidence that she had visited the pharmacy of Mr. Williams and purchased the tablets from him, and when she made the purchase she did

not produce any authority in writing in the form of a doctor's prescription. She told Mr. Williams that she could not sleep. He supplied the tablets and told her to take only one on retiring.

Detective John Dennis Brodie stated that he called on Williams and informed him that the witness was in hospital recovering from an overdose of Soneryl tablets, which she had used in an attempt to take her life. Detective Taylor showed the defendant the container. The defendant admitted supplying the tablets. He said the customer talked him into it.

The defendant, who was not represented, pleaded guilty, and was fined £10, in default distress.

PROPOSED POISONS INFORMATION CENTRE

Question in Parliament

It is some considerable time since it was publicly stated that a Poisons Information and Treatment Centre would be established in Melbourne at the Royal Children's Hospital, but no progress with the project has been noted.

The matter was referred to in the Legislative Assembly on October 5, when Mr. Stoneham, Leader of the Opposition, asked three questions:

1. Whether the provision of a 24-hour Poison Information Service at the hospital had been recommended to the Minister of Health and, if so, when.

2. Whether it was the intention of the Government to provide such a service, and to whom the service would be available.

3. How many children had been admitted to the Royal Children's Hospital during the past two years for treatment for poisoning.

The Minister for Education, in reply, stated that he had obtained the following information from the Minister of Health:

1. A committee on accidental poisoning, comprising representatives of the Department of Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Pharmacy Board, the B.M.A., Hospitals and other bodies was set up some time ago, and recommended the establishment of 24-hour information service at the Children's Hospital.

The committee made the recommendation to the Public Health Commission, and the Commission advised the Government that it endorsed the recommendation.

2. It is the intention of the Government to set up such a service and it is envisaged that the service would provide information about poisons generally, antidotes, and the general principles of treatment to doctors, hospitals and chemists. Members of the public could also be advised on first aid measures in emergencies.

The number of poisoning cases admitted to the Children's Hospital during the 12 months period March 31, 1959, was 55, and for the period to 31st March, 1960, 85.

POISONINGS

Role of Commission of Public Health: Antidotes: Poisonous Substances

(Extract from Hansard)

Mr. Mutton (Coburg) in the Legislative Assembly on March, asked the Minister of Education, for the Minister of Health—

1. Whether the advice and assistance of the Commission of Public Health and/or its Pharmaceutical Advisory Committee is sought by the medical profession in poisoning cases, if so (a) whether these bodies are able to give specific advice as to necessary antidotes; and (b) to what extent this help has been sought and the advice given been effective?

2. Whether any action has been taken to ensure that samples of preparations containing poisonous ingredients and a statement of the nature and quantity of such ingredients are supplied to the Commission of Public Health; if not, whether he (the Minister of Health) will

VICTORIA—Continued

take the necessary steps to make this procedure compulsory.

Mr. Bloomfield (Minister of Education)—The Minister of Health has furnished the following answers:

1. Control of poisons and poisonous substances is exercised primarily through the Poisons Act which is administered by the Pharmacy Board of Victoria.

The Commission of Public Health is not constituted, nor is there any committee associated with it which is available, to give day to day advice to medical practitioners in poisoning cases.

2. It is not considered necessary to require samples of preparations containing poisonous ingredients and a statement of the nature and quantity of such ingredients to be submitted to the Commission of Public Health at the present time.

A recent amendment of the Health Act—the Health (Amendment) Act 1959—has provided the Commission of Public Health with power to exercise control over the labelling of various common substances and preparations in everyday use in households.

Regulations framed under this power, which will come into operation tomorrow, deal with the labelling of classes of poisonous or possibly poisonous substances according to the use to which such substances are put.

MONASH UNIVERSITY

Monash University, which is named after a distinguished Victorian soldier and engineer, Sir John Monash, was founded in 1958 to meet the pressure on the University of Melbourne of a rapidly growing population of young people. The preliminary plans have been made by an Interim Council, widely representative of academic and professional life in Victoria, which appointed consulting architects to advise on the development of the 250-acre site at Clayton, an outer suburb some 12 miles east-south-east from the centre of Melbourne. A Master Plan for the general development of the site has been agreed and work has already begun on the landscaping of the grounds and on the construction of the first stage of the Science Buildings, which will provide the accommodation needed for the University in 1961.

The total cost of obtaining and developing the site at Clayton is estimated at some £20,000,000 (Australian), to be provided by the Victorian State and Australian Federal Governments.

It is expected that about 450 students will be enrolled in 1961 and that the number will rise to approximately 8,000 in 1968, when there will be a need for a third university, planning for which has already started.

Students applying for admission in 1961 will be accepted in Chemistry, Physics, Biology (Zoology), Engineering (Civil, Electrical, Mechanical and Chemical), English, History, Mathematics, Economics, Philosophy and Modern Languages (French and possibly German).

The following appointments have already been made: Vice-Chancellor: Dr. J. A. L. Matheson, formerly Beyer Professor of Engineering at Manchester University.

Registrar: Mr. F. H. Johnson, formerly Deputy Registrar, University of Western Australia.

Librarian: Mr. E. H. Clark, formerly Librarian in the University of Malaya.

Professor of Chemistry: Dr. R. D. Brown, formerly Reader in Theoretical Chemistry in the University of Melbourne.

Professor of Physics: Dr. R. Street, Senior Lecturer in the University of Sheffield.

Professor of Biology: Dr. A. J. Marshall, Reader in Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, University of London, and Head of Department of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, St. Bartholomew's Medical College.

Professor of Engineering: Mr. K. H. Hunt, Senior

Lecturer in Mechanical Engineering in the University of Melbourne.

It is expected that the names of the appointees to the Chairs of English, History and Mathematics will be announced shortly. Senior Lectureships in Economics, Philosophy and Modern Languages are about to be filled.

BILL TO ENABLE FRIENDLY SOCIETIES TO ESTABLISH DENTAL CLINICS

A Bill, with the object of enabling Friendly Societies to set up dental clinics, was introduced in the Legislative Council on September 27, 1960.

The debate was adjourned and was resumed on October 4, when the Bill passed through all stages.

The Chief Secretary, Mr. Rylah, introduced the Bill in the Legislative Assembly on October 11, and moved the second reading. He explained that the measure was one to enable Friendly Societies to establish dental clinics for the benefit of their members.

Section 5 of the Friendly Societies Act sets down a number of objects for which Societies may be registered. Once registered a Society could lawfully provide a benefit only if it was within the limits of the object laid down in the Act.

Friendly Societies were in the nature of insurance organisations and each benefit provided for members had to be self supporting. This necessitated strict control over the contributions of members to ensure that the prudent management there would always be sufficient funds available for the Society to provide the benefit for which contributions had been made.

The Australian Natives' Association had asked for an amendment of the law in order that it might establish a dental clinic at its head office in Melbourne. The clinic would be set up on the basis that the initial capital would be supplied from the Association's funds.

The services of the clinic would be restricted to members of the Association and their dependents and the persons using the clinic would pay for treatment rendered to them.

The dentists employed would be registered dentists in the State of Victoria.

The clinic would operate on a non-profit basis.

The Dental Board of Victoria had been approached by the A.N.A. and offered no objection to the establishment of the clinic on the lines suggested by the Association.

It had always been the policy of the Governments of the State of Victoria to extend encouragement and guidance to Friendly Societies.

SOCIETY OF HOSPITAL PHARMACISTS

Report of Wages Board meeting held on September 27.

Salaries.—The Hospital Pharmacists' Wages Board met on September 27 to continue its earlier discussions on the salaries of apprentices and students of pharmacy. The following rates were determined and will operate from the first pay period in July.

1st Year	£7 3 0
3rd Year	10 0 6
4th Year	14 0 6
5th Year	16 0 0

In connection with students and trainees of pharmacy, there does not appear to be adequate provision under the Labour and Industry Act which would permit the Board to deal with this item at present. An application has been made to the Minister for Labour and Industry to extend the Act to cover this matter. The Board will then meet to determine appropriate salaries.

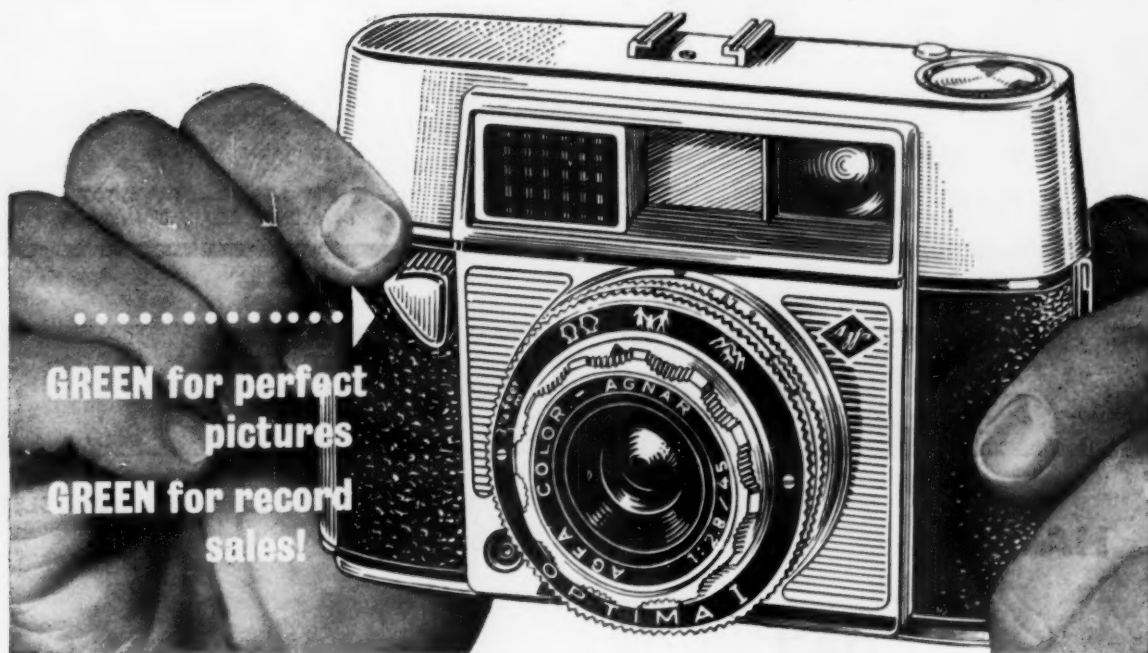
Annual Leave.—In view of the large amount of work performed by Chief Pharmaceutical Chemists in their own time it was claimed that some compensation in the form of four weeks annual leave be granted them. It was held that provision is made under the award for

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VICTORIA—Continued

overtime to be paid where work beyond the normal hours of duty was carried out. In the case of other officers who receive four weeks annual leave no such provision for overtime is available. The motion for four weeks leave was not agreed to.

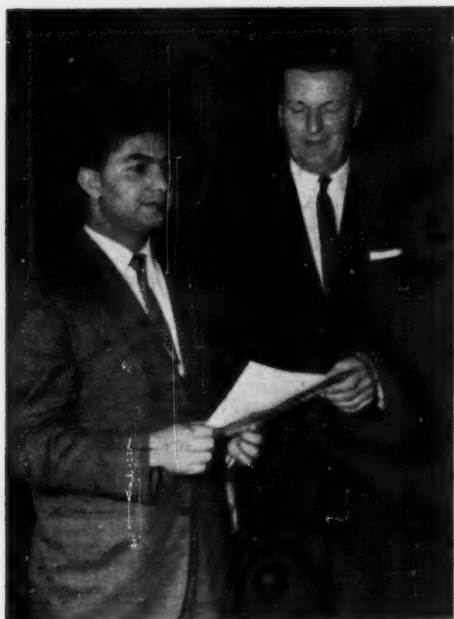
Long Service Leave After Twenty Years' Service.—Mr. Boyd asked for a ruling on the matter of pro-rata long service leave after twenty years' service. One hospital believed this should be calculated on the basis of three months. It was held this interpretation was not correct and not in the spirit of the award. Any additional years of service after twenty years were to be calculated on the basis of six months.

Classification of Chief Pharmacists When Establishment of Qualified Chemists Was Increased.—Mr. Cunningham asked for a ruling on the classification of the Chief Pharmaceutical Chemist who has been employed at a hospital for two years and the establishment is increased to three chemists. As the only chemist the salary after two years would be £38, the Board ruled that the new classification would carry the salary to £42, and after a further three years, if the establishment remained the same, the classification would be increased to £43 per week. If, however, during this latter period or afterwards the establishment was further increased, the classification would go to the maximum provided under the award, namely £46 per week.

The Board has adjourned pending the necessary legislation to enable it to deal with pharmacy students, etc.

—Fred J. Boyd, Publicity Officer and Press Correspondent.

PRESENTATION OF AWARD TO DR. KAUL



Dr. P. A. Kaul receives Lunsford Richardson Pharmacy Award from Mr. D. Glover, Managing Director in Australia for the Vick Chemical Coy. of New York. (See report, "A.J.P." 30/8/60, p. 843.)

BOWLERS' ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Victorian Chemist Bowlers was held at Sigma Co. rooms on August 30, and to the well-attended meeting President John Oaten presented his Annual Report.

In stating that the 1959-60 season was the best ever enjoyed by the club, both socially and financially, he drew attention to the successful contributing factors. These included (a) a record membership, which had improved 200 per cent. on the previous year; (b) the excellent and necessary support of several firms who gave trophies. Sincere appreciation is expressed to these firms, whose continued assistance ensured the success of the V.C.B.

Activities of the season included games at Melbourne, Auburn Heights, St. Kilda, Middle Park, Carlton, Torquay and Seymour, all of which were thoroughly enjoyed and, incidentally, won.

The President, in remarking on the games, paid tribute to all members, who by their excellent conduct and approach to the game of bowls, not only enjoyed the maximum social entertainment that was offered, but whose bowling prowess enabled them to remain undefeated, thus increasing the reputation of the V.C.B. with all host clubs. He particularly thanked Ted Beaucham and family for entertaining V.C.B. members at his home in Torquay, and Seymour club members for their wonderful hospitality and keen bowling.

Continuing, the President, on behalf of the V.C.B., extended congratulations to the following members:

Fred Johnson on being elected President of Pharmaceutical Society; Harold Matthews, recently elected President of the Thornbury Bowling Club; Marty Malone, the winning instrument in the Victorian Fours Championship; Harry Meredith, for continued interstate selection, and Joe Mitchell, winner of the Victorian "D" Grade Championship.

He expressed the wish that all of these members find time to continue their interest in V.C.B. activities, and felt sure that with a bigger membership, an excellent syllabus, and a hard-working committee, the V.C.B. was about to embark on an even more successful bowling season in 1960-61.

Match at Bacchus Marsh, November 27

Looking at the names of bowlers who are expected to play—Marty Malone, Bill Day, Harry Meredith, Bill Thompson, John Oaten, George Dale, George Milne, Eric Walker and Danny Lees, just to mention a few—it is realised that only versatility, astute bowling, stamina and cool, even dispositions will win this match and earn for one of the fours the title of champion rink of the V.C.B.

The place—Bacchus Marsh (The Avenue Bowling Club), Sunday, November 27, 1960. 10 a.m. sharp.

Entry fee is 10/6 per player.

Selectors are F. Walker, McCausland Pharmacy, 231 High Street, Ashburton, BL 1631; G. Dale, WF 9104; and D. Phelan, Cnr. Barker's and Glenferrie Roads, Glenferrie, WA 1991.

BENDIGO PHARMACY CELEBRATES CENTENARY

Pharmacy in Bendigo extends back right to the early days of settlement.

Almost as long as Bendigo has existed the pharmaceutical chemists have practised there. Records show that pharmacy was practised in tents and shanties at the height of the Gold Rush. This month, the pharmacy at present conducted by Mr. Harry Marks, Ph.C., M.P.S., the London Pharmacy, celebrated its 105th year of service.

The premises have been completely remodelled, and are among the most modern and up-to-date in the dis-

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VICTORIA—Continued

trict. The "Bendigo Advertiser" for October 25, 1960, publishes a short history of this particular pharmacy, together with an illustration of the interior with its modern lay-out and fittings. The brief history of the pharmacy is as follows:

The London Pharmacy was originally opened in Pall Mall by one John Holdsworth, chemist and druggist, in 1855, and has given 105 years of continuous service to the people of Bendigo and district.

Now, in this year of 1960, under the proprietorship of Mr. Harry Marks, Ph.C., M.P.S., the London Pharmacy has been completely remodelled and is among the most modern and up-to-date pharmacies in the district. It is with pride that, with such a record, the London looks forward to yet another century of friendly service.

The story of the rise and progress of the London Pharmacy is full of interest.

John Holdsworth.—In 1855 John Holdsworth came from England and opened his first shop in Bourke Street, Melbourne. He opened, that same year in Bendigo, in partnership with a Mr. Wright, but this was dissolved in 1869. John Holdsworth carried on until 1885, when his eldest son, J. H., took over and continued until 1905. Mr. Holdsworth Senior was a city councillor. He died in 1887.

Progress of Pharmacy.—An interesting sidelight from the Annals of Bendigo reports the progress of pharmacy in Bendigo. In those days chemists were a versatile lot.

Mr. Vasey Simons, chemist, of White Hills, was a chemist, baker and general scientist as well as chairman of the Bendigo Municipal Council.

Mr. W. Harris of View Point was chemist, druggist and gold broker.

Shiress and Jones were chemists in the Mall, next to the Colonial Bank, and a picture at the Bendigo Art Gallery, of Pall Mall in 1859, distinctly shows their name on premises where the Bendigo Arcade now stands. Mr. Jones subsequently became the founder of the Adelaide Brewery.

A picture of 1871 of Pall Mall in flood depicts a two-storeyed building next to the A.N.Z. Bank showing clearly the sign J. Holdsworth, Druggist.

Old Prescription Books.—Records in the old prescription books, of every prescription dispensed for over 100 years, are in the possession of Mr. Marks. One opened at random, dated 1861, shows a prescription for a Mr. H. Marks—evidently Mr. Harry Marks, auctioneer, later Mayor of Bendigo, who laid the foundation stone of the Shamrock Hotel—but no relation to the present Harry Marks, proprietor of the London Pharmacy who, by the way, is a native of the sister gold city of Ballarat.

Mr. W. A. London.—In 1905 Mr. W. A. London took over the pharmacy and carried on until 1920. He was a dentist as well as chemist—a combination which was common in those days. It is on record that when teeth were to be drawn, a band played during the extraction in order to drown the cries of the patient.

In more recent years, many will recall the elaborate coach that stood for a few days near the Conservatory Gardens, around which the public gathered each evening for entertainment. They got it. The "travelling showman" invited the public to have their teeth extracted to the accompaniment of a few brass instruments.

Other Changes.—From 1920 to 1922 the business was conducted by Messrs. Tubman and Collins. Mr. A. W. McGibbony took over in 1922. He was founder and foundation president of the Federated Pharmaceutical Service Guild of Australia, which has proved to be a tower of strength to chemists throughout the Commonwealth. Mr. A. W. McGibbony disposed of the business in 1934 to Mr. J. S. R. Barker, who continued until

1939. Mr. Norman J. Oliver took over then, until 1941, when Mr. Harry Marks, the present proprietor, took over.

Modern Pharmacy.—The remodelling of Marks' London Pharmacy has now been completed, and nothing remains of the old shop, except the prescription books.

HEALTH ACT 1958 (No. 6270)

REGULATIONS RELATING TO FLUOROACETATE

Published in the Victoria Gazette, 26/10/60.

1. These Regulations may be cited as the "Fluoroacetate Regulations 1960" and shall come into operation upon publication in the Government Gazette.

2. All Regulations heretofore made relating to matters herein are hereby repealed.

3. In these Regulations unless inconsistent with the context or subject-matter—

"Bait" means any single portion of diced carrot or other substance or matter approved by the Commission in which is incorporated any fluoroacetate or any bait made only from oats or other cereal grain with which is incorporated any fluoroacetate and which is registered under the provisions of the Fungicides Act.

"Commission" means the Commission of Public Health.

"Fluoroacetate" means sodium fluoroacetate, fluoroacetamide and any other derivative of monofluoroacetic acid, and includes any such derivative whether in its pure state or in solution or suspension in water or any other liquid.

4. No person shall sell any fluoroacetate or any baits except in a sealed package bearing a label in the form of the First Schedule to these Regulations.

5. At the time of the sale and before delivery of any fluoroacetate the vendor shall fill in and the purchaser shall sign a document in the form of the Second Schedule to these Regulations, and such document shall be forwarded by the vendor forthwith to the Commission.

6. Every person who receives any fluoroacetate from outside Victoria shall, on delivery of same, fill in and sign a document in the form of the Third Schedule to these Regulations and shall forward same forthwith to the Commission.

7. (1) Every person who has in his possession any fluoroacetate shall keep it in a locked compartment or cupboard in which no other substance is kept, and shall maintain a record of all quantities of the substance received used or otherwise disposed of by him.

(2) Every such person shall ensure that only he or some competent person authorised by him in writing handles the fluoroacetate prior to its incorporation in the bait material, and shall inform the Commission of the name and address of every person so authorised by him.

8. No person other than the landholder shall lay any bait on any land unless such landholder first gives written authority in the form of the Fourth Schedule to these Regulations, and in any case where it is desired to lay such bait by dropping it from aircraft, or by broadcasting, such authority shall be forwarded to the Commission by the appointee forthwith.

9. The landholder or his appointee may assist with the laying of baits but before doing so such landholder and appointee shall be warned by the person referred to in Regulation 7 of these Regulations of the dangers of the active ingredients and of the special precautions necessary when handling such substance.

10. All persons when handling fluoroacetate or baits shall wear heavy duty rubber gloves and such gloves shall be washed thoroughly in running water, tested for leaks and dried and dusted with talc powder immediately after each use. All persons handling fluoroacetate or baits incorporating such substance shall wash their hands thoroughly after removal of gloves and before smoking or eating.

11. No person shall prepare or lay any single bait of a

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VICTORIA—Continued

volume exceeding 1 cubic inch or containing more than 5 milligrams of fluoroacetate.

12. Except as hereinafter provided in these Regulations, all persons in laying baits shall lay them in or adjacent to furrows 4 inches deep, and any uneaten baits shall be covered by the landholder with a minimum of 3 inches of soil within a period of four days from the time of laying thereof.

13. The provisions of Regulations 11 and 12 of these Regulations shall not apply where the baits are made only from oats or other cereal grain with fluoroacetate and are registered under the provisions of the Fungicides Act 1958.

14. (1) The Commission may grant permission for the laying of baits by dropping them from aircraft or by broadcasting in any case where the Commission thinks fit.

(2) Such permission may be given subject to any conditions deemed necessary by the Commission and in giving any such permission the Commission may waive all or any of the requirements of Regulations 12, 15 and 17 of these Regulations.

(3) Baits to be dropped from aircraft or broadcast shall not contain more than 1 ounce of fluoroacetate to 200 pounds of the bait material and shall be dropped or broadcast in volume not exceeding 10 pounds of bait to the acre.

(4) (a) In the event of any bait being dropped accidentally from aircraft or for any reason in concentration or volume exceeding the maximum concentration or volume set out in the last preceding sub-regulation, and in the event of any bait being dropped elsewhere than on the land in respect of which permission has been given, the pilot of the aircraft shall forthwith report the fact to the Commission and to the occupier of the land on which the baits have been inadvertently dropped, by the most expeditious means available.

(b) The occupier on becoming aware of any such occurrence shall take immediate action to recover as much of the bait as possible, and shall take such other precautionary measures as the Commission directs.

(5) Except with the permission of the Commission and subject to any conditions imposed by the Commission the laying of baits by dropping from aircraft or by broadcasting is hereby prohibited.

15. No person shall transport baits other than in a watertight utensil labelled "Poison" followed by the name of the active ingredient. Every person using such utensils shall cause them to be washed thoroughly after use, and shall ensure that they are used for no other purpose than the carrying of baits.

16. No person shall mix baits or wash utensils within 50 yards of any river, creek, stream, channel, or other water-course, or of any lake, lagoon, reservoir, pond, or other body of water. No person shall conduct such mixing or washing other than on a specially prepared site from which the top soil has been removed to a depth of 4 inches and which is filled in with soil when the work is completed.

17. Every landholder shall, within four days of laying baits, collect all rabbits and other vermin destroyed by such baits and shall bury or burn them without prior removal of the skin.

18. Any landholder who uses or authorises the use on his land of any baits shall notify all occupiers of adjoining land of his intention to use such baits before such baits are laid.

19. Any person doing any act forbidden to be done, or failing to do any act directed to be done by these Regulations shall be guilty of an offence against these Regulations and shall be liable to a penalty of not more than Twenty pounds, and in the case of a continuing offence a further daily penalty of not more than Five pounds, but so that the total of such penalties shall not exceed One hundred pounds.

First Schedule

POISON

(The above to be in 24-point letters coloured red)

NO KNOWN ANTIDOTE

(Name of Substance).

The contents are not to be used by any unauthorised person. Before opening, read carefully the Regulations relating to the use of this substance.

Second Schedule

(To be forwarded to the Secretary of the Commission of Public Health, 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, forth-with on completion.)

PURCHASE OF FLUOROACETATE WITHIN VICTORIA

Day of Sale
Name of Purchaser
Address Occupation
Substance and Quantity Purchased
Purposes for which required
Purchaser's Signature
Witness
Vendor's Signature
Date

Third Schedule

(To be forwarded to the Secretary of the Commission of Public Health, 295 Queen Street, Melbourne, forth-with on completion.)

IMPORTATION OF FLUOROACETATE INTO VICTORIA

Day of Sale
Name of Vendor
Address
Substance and Quantity Purchased
Purposes for which required
Name of Purchaser
Address Occupation
Signature of Purchaser
Witness
Date

Fourth Schedule

AUTHORITY TO LAY FLUOROACETATE

To (Name of Appointee)
(Address)
I,
of
In the Municipality of
owner
being the occupier of allotments
containing acres in the Parish of
County of
hereby authorise to lay
poison baits containing (name of substance)
on such land on the following dates
I agree to remove all stock from the land on which
the baits are to be laid.
I acknowledge that I have read the Regulations re-
lating to fluoroacetate and the instructions for its use,
and am fully aware of the requirements.
Signed
Witness
Date
Additional information to be completed:
Name of Land Officer for area where baits are to be
laid
Address Telephone No.

Pharmaceutical Defence Limited

FORTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL MEETING.

Notice is hereby given that the 48th Annual Meeting of Pharmaceutical Defence Limited will be held at "Guild House," 18-22 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on **Wednesday, November 23, 1960**, at 9.30 a.m., when the attendance of members is respectfully requested,

BUSINESS:

1. To confirm the minutes of the forty-seventh Annual Meeting.
2. To receive and adopt the Annual Report and Balance-sheet.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Messrs. E. W. Braithwaite and N. V. Orr, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To elect an Auditor and fix his remuneration. Mr. Thomas E. Osborn, the retiring Auditor, offers himself for re-election.
5. To transact any other business, due notice of which shall have been given.

Dated at Melbourne this 31st day of October, 1960.

By Order of the Board,

T. G. ALLEN, Secretary.

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BURNS
ENCRUSTATIONS**

**FACIAL SORES
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CRACKED HANDS**

**NERVE RASH
CHAPPED LIPS
SUNBURN**

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2 doz. No. 1 and 1½ doz. No. 2
1 doz. No. 1 and 2 doz. No. 2
etc. etc.

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VICTORIA—Continued

PHARMACY BOARD

Monthly Meeting

The Pharmacy Board of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on October 12, at 10 a.m.

Present.—Mr. N. C. Manning (President) in the Chair, Messrs. S. J. Baird, H. A. Braithwaite, A. W. Callister, K. E. Hartley, W. R. Iliffe, W. Wishart, R. H. Borowski (Deputy Registrar), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Return of Mr. A. W. Callister.—The President extended a warm welcome to Mr. Callister, who had recently returned after an extended visit overseas. It had been their pleasure to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Callister at a social function. They had missed Mr. Callister from their meetings, and were glad that he had rejoined them, so that they could benefit from his calm and analytical approach to problems and his wise counsel at the Board table.

Mr. Callister thanked the President for his remarks and the Board for the welcome home dinner. He realised that there was plenty of work for the Board to do, and the absence of one member for eight or nine months inevitably added to the burden of the others.

The thanks of the Board were expressed to Mr. Braithwaite for arranging the dinner.

Correspondence.—The following correspondence was considered:—

From the Minister for Health, forwarding for comment a letter to him concerning over-use of a tranquilliser. Letter in reply setting out the Board's views was approved.

From a suburban chemist, notifying accidental spillage of a quantity of cocaine solution.

From Department of Health, forwarding copy of a letter from the Prime Minister to the Premier, in which favourable comment was made concerning the Victorian Board's action in destroying unused narcotics.

From the Commissioner of Public Health, W.A., asking for information regarding the personnel of the Victorian Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel. Information supplied.

To Mrs. J. Madden and Mrs. S. Nicholas, expressing sympathy in bereavements.

To Secretary, Department of Health, forwarding copy of annual report of the Board for 1959.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding report of executive meeting held in Melbourne on September 5, 6 and 7. Attention was directed in this report to the forthcoming meeting of A.N.Z.A.A.S., to be held in Brisbane, 1961.

From the Inspector-in-Charge, Detective Training School, seeking the services of a lecturer on the Poisons and Dangerous Drugs Regulations for the Detective Training School on November 23. Mr. Braithwaite intimated that he was available and his name had been submitted.

From a firm of importers submitting for approval a three-sided bottle as container for whisky. It was resolved that a reply be forwarded conveying the Board's view that the container submitted was unsuitable.

From the Victorian Branch of the Guild, expressing concern at the practice of doctors instructing chemists to label containers of dispensed prescriptions with the name of the substance. It was resolved that a reply be sent pointing out that the question had been discussed at meetings of the Medico-Pharmaceutical Liaison Committee, and that the advantages appeared to outweigh the disadvantages.

From a number of students, submitting declarations concerning loss of Practical Chemistry and Practical Pharmacy notebooks. The explanations offered were

accepted. The President intimated that he would make a statement early next year warning students to send their record books in early.

Application for Registration Approved.—John Michael Anderson (Final Exam., Vic.).

Dangerous Drug Licences Issued.—2.

Dangerous Drug Licence (Hospital) Issued.—1.

Erasures from Pharmaceutical Register.—The names of the following deceased chemists were erased:—Jean Lamont Freeman, Frederick George Ellis Hiscock, George Richard Rich Nicholas.

Names Restored to Register.—Robert Charles Fuller, Albert Edward Parry, Marie Therese Tormey (Mrs. Gastin), Dorothy Ursula Stein.

Certificates of Identity Issued.—6.

Notifications of Relievers.—45.

Early Applications to Sit for Final Examination Approved.—75.

Police Reports re Poisoning.—One case only was reported. The poison used was arsenical weedkiller. The result—fatal.

Amending Poisons Bill.—The President reported that he had discussed the prospect of an amending Poisons Bill this year with the Chief Parliamentary Draftsman. The advice received was that there was now no hope of such a measure going through. However, a short amending Bill to permit removal of an anomaly which had worried the Board for a long time might be enacted.

The Board agreed that the Government be asked to put through a short amending Bill for the purpose.

Uniform Poisons Schedules.—Mr. Braithwaite submitted a brief report concerning an interview with the Director-General of Health, Canberra.

Heavy Prescribing of Dangerous Drugs.—A Board member drew attention to a case in which a suburban medical practitioner was prescribing large quantities of Dangerous Drugs. He had applied to the Commonwealth Department of Health for an authorisation to go beyond the maximum quantity fixed by regulations. He thought an appropriate letter should be sent to the Department. Agreed.

Poisons Schedules Advisory Panel.—The President said the fixing of the date for a meeting of the panel had been deferred pending Mr. Callister's return. Mr. Callister was now back, and had brought with him information which would be of help to the panel. It was resolved that a meeting of the panel be called for November 16.

The President said that prior to that date he would arrange for explanatory material concerning the various items on the agenda to be circulated.

Meeting with Representatives of Guild and Society.—Mr. Braithwaite reported that he had attended a joint meeting of the Guild, the Society and P.D.L., in the absence of the President, who had been unable to attend. The matters discussed were the legality of the use of the title "Chemist" and the establishment of a night pharmacy.

Interview with Secretary of Labour.—The President reported that a meeting of the Shops Board No. 6 had been held. The Board was interested in the decision of the Shops Board because of the fixing of rates of wages for pharmacy students and trainees under the new system. It was most important that these students should be accepted for training, but there was a reluctance on the part of chemists to make any definite commitment until the wages which would be payable were determined. Various questions concerning the award were discussed with the Secretary of the Department of Labour and the Chairman of the Shops Board No. 6. It was agreed that the Board should request the Pharmaceutical Society to publish the wages rates fixed as soon as possible after they were officially announced.

Dangerous Drugs Control in Hospital.—The control of Dangerous Drugs in a large hospital was discussed, and the view taken was that all Dangerous Drugs should be brought more under the rigid and direct control of the Chief Pharmacist. It was resolved that a further

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AUSTRALIA

VICTORIA—Continued

inspection be undertaken and a report be prepared for the Board.

Chemist to Appear Before the Board.—A report was received from one of the Board's Inspectors concerning a visit to a country pharmacy. The proprietor had been prosecuted for breaches of the regulations some time ago, but this visit disclosed little improvement. It was resolved that the chemist be called for interview by the Board at the next meeting.

It was also resolved that two chemists concerning whom reports had been made should be interviewed by a sub-committee of the Board.

Financial.—The Honorary Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement and accounts totalling £2433 were passed for payment.

The meeting then terminated.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria met at the College of Pharmacy, 381 Royal Parade, Parkville, on October 5, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. F. W. Johnson (President) in the Chair, Mrs. P. A. Crawford, Messrs. S. J. Baird, L. Long, C. B. Macgibbon, J. R. Oxley, K. Ramsay, G. K. Treleaven, G. H. Williams, R. H. Borowski (Assistant Secretary), and T. G. Allen (Minutes Secretary).

Building Progress.—The Assistant Secretary reported that contracts had been let for the completion of the construction work in the basement and of the parking area, garden and seating in courtyard. Substantial progress had been made with the work in the basement. Arrangements had been made for the National Bank to occupy a small area in the basement as an agency. This would provide banking facilities within the building.

Lecturers in Chemistry.—The President reported that following Mr. A. J. Cobcroft's resignation as Senior Lecturer in Chemistry, applications for the position had been called. The Executive, together with the Dean, had interviewed two applicants and had notified them of their appointment as Lecturers in Chemistry. Both were Masters of Science, and both were proceeding to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. The gentlemen concerned were Messrs. G. N. Vaughan and W. R. Owen. It had been decided not to fill the position of Senior Lecturer in Chemistry at this point.

The Council resolved that the action of the Executive be endorsed.

Criticism of Chemists: A member had inquired what had been done in regard to the critical comments of Dr. H. Schlink published in a recent issue of "Reader's Digest." The President stated that an appropriate letter of protest had been sent by the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, and that the matter had been dealt with in an editorial of the September issue of "The Australasian Journal of Pharmacy."

Final Course Lectures.—A member asked whether it had been found possible to arrange that fourth year students might attend the College of Pharmacy for two full days, instead of four scattered half-days. The President said the matter had been discussed with the Dean of the College. There were, however, timetable difficulties. The position was still under examination.

Wages for Trainee Students.—In reply to a question, the President said a meeting of the Shops Board No. 6 had been held. Minimum rates of wages for students undertaking practical training under the new system had been fixed. As yet there had not been any publication of the determination because of an anomaly which had been detected.

The Assistant Secretary stated that representatives

of the Pharmacy Board would meet the Secretary for Labour on October 6, to discuss the matter.

Correspondence.—The following correspondence was dealt with:—

To Mrs. S. Nicholas, expressing the Council's sympathy on the death of her husband, Mr. George Nicholas.

From Mr. H. A. Tregellas, offering a number of books from his library for inclusion in the C. L. Butchers Library.

From an inquirer in Southern Rhodesia, inquiring about conditions of employment in Victoria. Required information was supplied.

From the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, forwarding copies of Technical Information Bulletin containing details of amendments of poisons regulations and schedules.

From the City Engineer's Office, advising that the Society's request for a pedestrian crossing in Royal Parade, outside the College, would be considered at the next meeting of the Traffic and Parking Committee.

To Essex Laboratories, Sydney, conveying the Council's thanks for donation of dispensing balances to the value of £500.

From Mr. K. D. Johnson, thanking the Council for congratulations on his recent election as President of the Pharmaceutical Society of South Australia.

From Australasian Pharmaceutical Publishing Co. Ltd., forwarding copy of the Forty-first Annual Report and Balance Sheet.

From Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd., forwarding the third payment of £1000 for the Building Fund. Letter of thanks forwarded.

From the Lord Mayor's Fund, seeking a donation. It was resolved that ten guineas be donated.

From Mr. A. B. Gainford, Brisbane, forwarding details of Section "O" (A.N.Z.A.A.S.) meeting to be held in May, 1961.

From a member, submitting for comment the wording of plaque which he intended to place on his premises. Resolved that this be approved, subject to one minor alteration in the announcement concerning free medicine.

From the Medical Students' Society, regarding A.P.F. advertisement in "Speculum." Resolved that an advertisement be authorised.

From a member, asking the Council to take steps to make College vacations coincide with school vacations. Mr. Long said that the question had been discussed with the Dean previously, but it had not been found practicable to do as suggested. It was resolved to discuss this with the Dean again.

From the Pharmaceutical Public Relations Secretariat, forwarding a letter from a member of the public concerning the ethics of a radio programme. Members of the Council who had listened to the broadcast were convinced that no infringement of the law was involved. It was resolved that a reply be given that the matter was being investigated. It was agreed that the communication be forwarded to the Pharmacy Board for consideration.

From the Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding a memorandum concerning recent Executive meeting. The Association asked for an estimate for the Society's requirements of the A.P.F., which was to be reprinted. The matter to be left in the hands of the Executive.

From the Society of Hospital Pharmacists of Australia re conditions under which Specified Drugs were dispensed in some Mental Hygiene Clinics. It was resolved that the Society communicate with the Mental Hygiene Authority in reference to this matter.

From Mr. Sydney Hull, drawing attention to advertisements issued by the Commissioner of Patents, inviting applications for appointment to the position of qualified examiners.

H.B.A.—Mr. Oxley tabled a copy of the twenty-sixth annual report of the Hospital Benefits Association. He referred to a number of passages from it concerning the finances and growth of the Association. He had at-

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VICTORIA—Continued

tended every meeting of the Executive since his appointment to it. He, together with the Guild representative, constantly kept the position of chemists under notice. Total receipts for the period were over £6,000,000. About 63 per cent. of the contributions were collected by pharmaceutical chemists. The average number of receipts per chemist agents was 1210 in a year.

The President said it was fitting that the Council should record its appreciation of the work Mr. Oxley was doing on the H.B.A. Committee. This suggestion was taken up by the members and enthusiastically carried.

New Members Elected.—

Apprentice Member: Galina Nikolaeff.

Transfer from Apprentice Member: Darcy Thomas Brennan, Numurkah.

Honorary Life Membership.—It was resolved that Mr. W. B. Perry, who had been an active member for 25 years, and who had now retired from business practice, be elected an honorary life member.

Library.—The Hon. Librarian (Mrs. P. A. Crawford) reported that she had no recommendations for the purchase of new books this month. She noted that a question had been asked concerning the housing of books purchased by the Council. From inquiries she made, she learned that all books were catalogued by Miss Witt, who gave the most efficient service in librarian capacity. Owing to the move to Parkville, there had not been very much opportunity to allot the space and positioning of the books. Mrs. Crawford said she thought the time was not far distant when they must appoint a part-time librarian.

Some discussion took place in regard to the availability of reference books to students.

It was decided that a meeting of the Library Committee should be called.

Mr. Baird said they should keep in mind that they had about two thousand members, who had the right of access to the Library and the books in it.

Museum and Library Committee.—Copies of the minutes of the meeting of Committee held during the month were circulated.

Mrs. Crawford said this meeting, held on September 14, was the first meeting of the combined Library and Museum Committee. She read extracts from the minutes. Mrs. Crawford said, in her opinion, that the museum was something that was built up over a number of years. She was not in favour of buying specimens from overseas to put into the museum.

The report indicated that details of the plans were being prepared for the furnishings and equipment, and this would receive consideration when the Committee met at a later date. The report was formally received.

Meeting of Executive and House Committee.—The President dealt with matters considered at meetings held on September 12, 15, 19 and 26. Copies of the minutes had been circulated to Council members.

General Meeting of Members.—Mr. Oxley said that there were certain matters it was necessary to put before the members. It had been suggested that membership fees should be increased. It seemed necessary to do this. The provisions in the Articles of Association relating to election of Council members needed alteration, and with the abandonment of the apprenticeship system articles relating to apprentice members also required some alteration.

It was resolved that arrangements should be made to hold a general meeting of members before the end of the year.

Open Night at College.—The Council decided that the College be opened for the inspection of the building by prospective students, their parents and other interested persons on the evening of December 5, and that full publicity be given to the proposal.

Merchandising Course.—An offer of a gift of £500 towards the establishment of a course in selling had been made by a member.

The Executive expressed appreciation of this offer, and agreed that the proposal be further considered by the President and the Secretary.

Combined Meeting.—The President reported on a meeting between representatives of the Board, the Society, the Guild, and P.D.L., which took place during the month. The questions of establishing a night pharmacy and the use of the words "chemist" and "pharmacy" were discussed.

Progress Examinations.—Report of the mid-year progress examinations was received. The Dean of the College (Mr. A. T. S. Sissons) attended at 12.30 p.m. to consider with the Council these results. The President said the low pass rate had caused the Executive some concern. They would like to have the Dean's views.

Mr. Sissons said the figures were disconcerting, but several factors should be taken into consideration. The object of progress examinations was to interpret the syllabus to the student, to give the student an opportunity to appreciate the important points of the syllabus, and thirdly, to give him experience in tackling examinations.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer submitted the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £7895 were passed for payment.

Lectures on Radioactive Isotopes.—Mr. Macgibbon expressed the view that some recognition should be given to the work done by the lecturers of this small group. The lectures and demonstrations have been given in an honorary capacity. It was agreed that a small informal function be arranged by the Council to provide an opportunity of expressing thanks to the lecturers.

First Aid.—Mr. Long said they should also record appreciation of the lecturers and demonstrators from St. John Ambulance Association, who were responsible for instruction in first aid to students in the College during the year. They also had contributed a very considerable amount of work to the College. The suggestion was favourably received.

Gift of Dispensing Balances.—The Assistant Secretary drew attention to the offer from Essex Laboratories Pty. Ltd., Sydney, to donate dispensing balances to the value of £500. A letter of thanks had been sent to the manager of the company for the generous gift. The Council recorded its appreciation of this donation.

College Fees.—A letter from N.A.P.S.A. in regard to college fees was read and considered, and it was agreed that a reply be sent pointing out that the fees were based on the cost of running the College without Government aid.

The meeting closed at 1.30 p.m.

THE P.D.L.

Directors' Meeting

The 426th meeting of the Directors of Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. was held at 18 Saint Francis Street, Melbourne, on October 19, at 9.40 a.m.

Present.—Mr. E. W. Braithwaite (Chairman), Messrs. I. H. Barnes, W. J. Cornell, N. C. Cossar, D. A. Lees, E. A. O. Moore, J. W. Pollock and T. G. Allen (Secretary).

New Members Elected.—Mrs. Ruth Beckett, Elwood; Messrs. John S. Baker, Hawthorn East; Alfred R. Bodinnar, South Melbourne; Maxwell W. Hall, Macleod; John K. Hinton, Geelong; Leslie R. Kerr, Upwey; John P. Sullivan, Euroa; and Philippe J. Tissot, Caulfield.

Correspondence.—Formal correspondence was tabled, and the following were amongst the letters dealt with:

To the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, forwarding third contribution of £1000 to the Victorian College of

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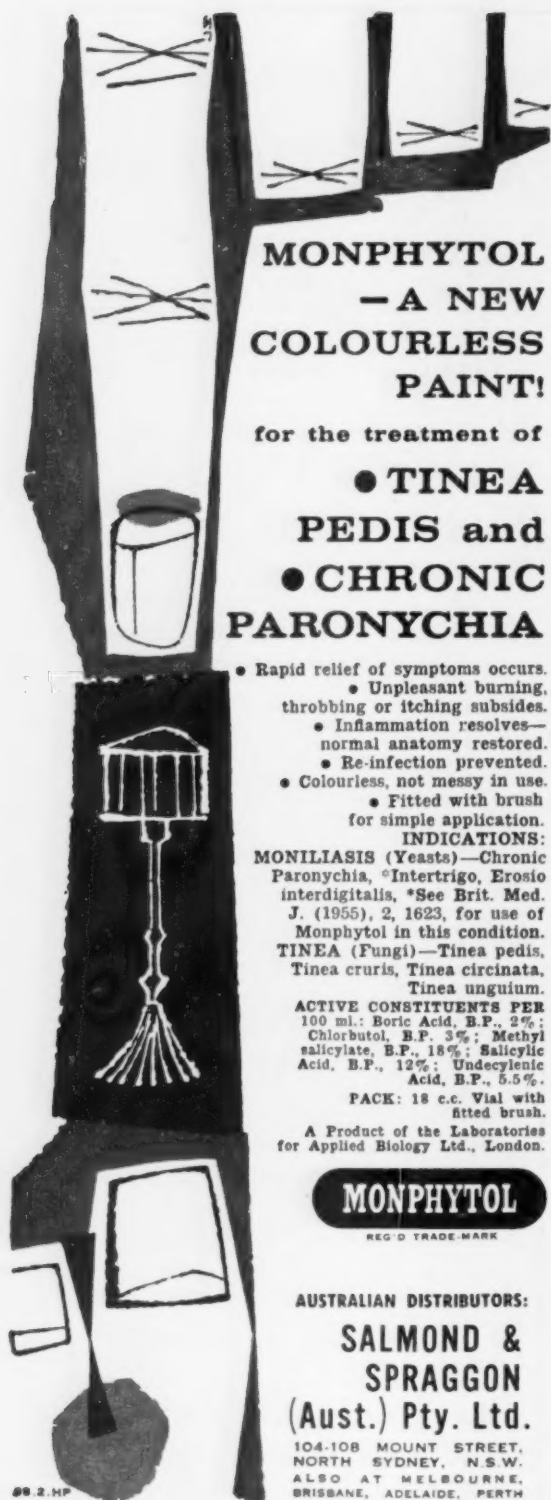
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VICTORIA—Continued

Pharmacy War Memorial Building Fund. Letter of thanks received.

From a country member, inquiring regarding renewal of general public risk (premises) policy. Matter referred to Melbourne Fire Office Ltd.

To a member, in reference to the free make-up service handled at his pharmacy, conveying the advice received through Melbourne Fire Office Ltd. that this would be outside the chemists' indemnity insurance policy and would require a separate insurance.

C.I. Covers under £5000: To Melbourne Fire Office Ltd., advising that the Directors were concerned that any member should hold less than £5000 chemists' indemnity cover, and that they had in mind taking steps next year whereby all members holding less would increase their covers to £5000. As a first step, M.F.O. was asked to draw up a list of the names and addresses of all P.D.L. members who held less than £5000 C.I. cover. Reply received agreeing to do this when records had been brought up to date with the latest increases requested in the 1960-61 renewals.

From the Mutual Life and Citizens' Assurance Co. Ltd., advising that the four representatives authorised to service P.D.L. members now were Messrs. A. Green, J. Parratt, S. J. Sawyer and J. T. Morris.

From Miss D. Brighthouse, Branch Secretary in Queensland, seeking ruling in regard to entrance fees and subscriptions payable when two or more persons were proprietors of a pharmacy to be covered by P.D.L. The requirements in operation were explained to Miss Brighthouse in a letter from the Secretary, who gave four examples showing the practical application of the rule.

When forwarding the annual returns of the South Australian Branch, Mr. John L. Walter advised that his father, Mr. Oscar H. Walter, was not at all well and that his condition was occasioning some anxiety. Letter of sympathy forwarded.

The correspondence was received.

Journal Report.—Mr. Cossar reported that at the meeting of the Committee of Management of the Journal held on October 10, one of the matters discussed was a series of new headings for the various sections in the Journal. Orders for the new issue of the "P.P. Guide" were coming in from the other States. In Victoria, in view of the fact that the "P.P. Guide" was an official publication required by the Pharmacy Board to be held in every pharmacy, arrangements had been made for Guild members in Victoria to receive a copy and for the amount due to be charged by the Guild. The new issue would comprise about 1200 pages. It would be quite an impressive publication.

Claims.—A claim against a country member involving the loss of some sheep was in process of being settled.

The W.A. Branch reported progress on a claim against a member and sought advice. The Directors' comments were noted by the Secretary for transmission to the Branch.

It was resolved that the risks associated with the use of Tinct. Ferri. Perchlor as a styptic be brought to the notice of the teaching authorities in all States, through the Branch offices, with the suggestion that the subject be dealt with specifically in any instruction in first aid courses.

Proposed P.D.L. Prize or Scholarship.—The Chairman said P.D.L. was particularly interested that dispensing should be done correctly, and that was what they wanted to encourage with two points in view: firstly, for the good of pharmacy, and secondly, to ensure that every student's knowledge and practice of dispensing was of the highest. The whole of the teaching at the College of Pharmacy must centre finally upon the actual dispensing of a prescription, and giving students the knowledge to be able to do that properly. He suggested that P.D.L. might write to the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria and offer three prizes of £25, to be awarded to the best three trainees who passed the

VICTORIA—Continued

qualifying examination in the fourth year at the first attempt and were awarded the highest marks in the subject of practical pharmacy. It might happen that the best marks would be returned by a candidate who failed in some other part of the examination, but that would disqualify him from winning a P.D.L. prize.

Mr. Cossar said he would be in favour of awards being offered under those conditions.

The Chairman said the awards could be known as the "Pharmaceutical Defence Ltd. prizes in practical pharmacy." These prizes, if accepted by the Council of the Society, would apply for the first time in 1963. At the same time he would like something to be done for 1961 and 1962.

After discussion, Mr. Cossar moved that prizes for the fourth year, as suggested by the Chairman, be offered to commence in 1963, and that in the years 1961 and 1962 a prize of £25 in the subject of practical pharmacy be offered to a fourth year student in each of those years. The motion was seconded by Mr. Lees and carried.

Duties of Relievers.—The Secretary reported that on October 14 he had received a letter from the State Secretary of the Guild advising that the proposal outlined by P.D.L. had been well received by the S.B.C., with the result that a sub-committee had been set up to examine the proposal and submit a recommendation.

The Chairman said he had received similar advice from Mr. Norman F. Keith, the President of the Victorian Branch of the Guild. He then inquired whether any of the Directors had items to add to the list prepared by Mr. Barnes and which had been circulated during the month.

A number of additional suggestions from the Directors were then noted, to be considered in consultation with the Guild Sub-Committee.

Mr. Moore said the whole idea behind this move was to let it be known to a reliever that the list (to be completed in detail by the proprietor) conveyed information applicable to the particular pharmacy he had undertaken to assist.

Financial.—The Hon. Treasurer presented the monthly financial statement, and accounts totalling £2920/14/9 were passed.

The meeting closed at 12.45 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Victorian Branch of the Guild met at Guild House, 18 St. Francis Street, Melbourne, on October 4, at 8 p.m.

Present.—Mr. N. F. Keith (Chairman), Messrs. F. H. Bedford, K. L. C. Davies, J. W. D. Crowley, E. Scott, A. K. Lloyd, J. T. DeRavin, R. Grinlington, A. W. Cocking, A. O. C. Blake, H. C. Henshall, J. Scown, C. M. Waters, S. M. Adams, M. A. Laird, J. H. Weymouth, W. J. Langtry, H. Marks, C. N. McLeod, J. K. Gosstray, W. L. Hilyard, G. W. Siebler, C. I. Molloy, A. C. Evans, T. Payne, Miss I. R. McGillivray and W. J. Wright (Secretary).

Present by Invitation: Mr. J. D. Clarke.

Correspondence.—From Mr. A. K. Lloyd, Geelong, expressing thanks for appointment as an honorary member.

A proposal that a special display allowance be available on S.M.A. when an order is booked by a Wyeth representative when he calls was discussed. Mr. Lloyd said Wyeth Pharmaceuticals should be asked to widen this proposal to assist country pharmacists. Mr. Henshall said the principle of the proposal was wrong in that the proprietor might be out when the representative called. Mr. Henshall moved that the company be asked to make the bonus available on any order

given to a warehouse. Mr. Waters seconded and the motion was carried.

Minutes of the Federal Executive meeting on September 5, forwarded under cover of a letter from the Federal Secretary, were read by the Chairman. Mr. Lloyd protested about being asked to accept decisions made without having time to consider them. Mr. Blake said there should be further details available with respect to the matters referred.

Federal Report.—Mr. Keith reported that, in company with Mr. L. Smith, of New South Wales, and Mr. G. H. Tennyson, he attended at Canberra a meeting of the Liberal Party National Health Sub-Committee, with Mr. Haworth as Chairman, to place before the committee the Guild's complaints about N.H.A.

Mr. Keith said he had raised the matter of availability, L.P. and S.P., and increasing clerical work; and that Mr. Smith had asked for recognition that chemists' employees be responsible as well as the master, and had also brought forward that part of Section 99 relating to the Minister's power of determination.

Mr. Keith said the Guild representative had been well received by the committee.

At this stage the Federal Council agenda was gone through item by item, and the delegates instructed on the remits.

District Remits.

Dispensing Fees.—Mr. DeRavin (District No. 3) moved that an actuarial investigation of dispensing fees be obtained by the Guild, utilising a competent independent firm of actuaries. This motion was seconded by Mr. Laird and carried.

Crimes Act.—Mr. DeRavin moved that legal advice should be sought with respect to the Amended Crimes Act and its implications on chemists' problems with the Commonwealth Health Department. This motion was seconded and carried.

District No. 5.

N.H.A. Receipts.—The question of receipts being required or otherwise from agents or patients was not discussed, as this subject was covered in the Federal Council agenda.

District No. 23.

Palmolive Shave Cream.—To a protest by the district against Colgate reducing the retail price of Palmolive Rapid Shave Cream, the committee declared after discussion that the time allowed for the retail prices to become effective was considered reasonable.

Duties of Relievers.—The meeting was advised that the district's request that relievers should price N.H.A. prescriptions dispensed during period of employment would be noted when the question of duties of relievers is gone into.

Window Banners.—The opinion that window banners issued by the Guild are not used to great advantage because they are too big and the expenditure could be better utilised in producing feature window cards was supported by the meeting.

New Members Elected.—Messrs. P. N. & G. F. C. Pleasance, Melbourne; Mrs. R. M. Flanagan, Mildura; Messrs. R. A. McFarlane, Numurkah; J. R. D. Waugh, Yarram; A. Markov, Carlton; Mrs. L. M. Dale, Camberwell; Messrs. A. J. Bromley, St. Arnaud; M. W. Hall, Macleod.

Re-entered.—Messrs. L. E. Knight, Kyabram; D. G. Quayle, Shepparton.

Branches.—Messrs. P. N. & F. C. G. Pleasance, Chadstone Shopping Centre; Mr. & Mrs. J. and P. Sharwood, East Doncaster; Messrs. M. Wrobel, Moonee Ponds; W. Cornell, Ballarat; B. B. Brown, East Doncaster.

Wages Board.—Mr. Crowley reported that the Wages Board had set wages for students. He further reported that the Chairman of the Wages Board had asked that these be not published because of certain anomalies in the award.

He reported that the Board is to be called together again soon to iron out these anomalies, and he said he thought that the rates would be confirmed.

QUEENSLAND

PERSONAL and GENERAL

State News

Members desiring publication of personal items of interest are invited to write or telephone details to the Journal Correspondent in Queensland, Miss D. Brighthouse, 'phone B 8407.

Mr. A. Bell, of Logan Road, Greenslopes, is opening a branch pharmacy at 1413 Logan Road, Mt. Gravatt.

Mr. Campbell Hill, formerly of Coolangatta, has purchased the pharmacy of the late Mr. C. J. Monkhouse at Proserpine.

Mr. H. D. Haughton, of Oxley, and his two pharmacist sons—Graham and Lindsay—have purchased Mr. R. Howley's pharmacy at Corinda.

Mr. E. A. Roush has sold his branch pharmacy at Woolloongabba to 11 pharmacists in the adjoining area, who co-operatively will be conducting this pharmacy as the Fiveways Day and Night Pharmacy.

A Wedding of pharmaceutical interest took place at St. Andrews Church of England, South Brisbane, on October 29, with the marriage of Dr. Patricia Evans, St. Lucia, to Mr. Jim Beresford, of Maryborough. Congratulations and good wishes.

ENGAGEMENTS

Two pharmacists who announced their engagement during the month were Miss Elaine Vervace, of Milton, whose fiancé is Mr. Michael Hotham, of Lutwyche.

Mr. J. R. Sim, of Southport, announced his engagement during the month to Miss Carole E. Bernoth, of Coolangatta.

Another pharmacist who announced her engagement was Miss Ailsa Lawrence, who is now working at the Friendly Society Dispensary at Grafton. Her fiancé is Mr. E. Tebbutt, who is Secretary of the Grafton Base Hospital.

QUEENSLAND CHEMISTS' GOLF CLUB

Quite a good field entered the competitions which were arranged at the Gailles Golf Links on October 2. Unfortunately, a very strong south-westerly wind was blowing, which made conditions somewhat uncomfortable. The winners of the various competitions were:

"A" Grade—J. McSweeney (36 pts.)

"B" Grade—G. Kemp (37 pts.)

"C" Grade—K. Molloy (24 pts.)

Associates—Miss V. Redman (22 pts.)

Nearest the Pin—G. Kemp.

4 Ball Best Ball—P. Seeney and D. Atkins.

ROCKHAMPTON PHARMACEUTICAL DISCUSSION GROUP

Twenty members attended the August meeting of the Group at the Y.W.C.A. Hall. A debate was presented by the following members: Speaking for the affirmative were Messrs. M. Beck, D. Sullivan and K. Nash. Against were Mrs. M. Fraser, Messrs. R. O'Tooke and A. Power. The title chosen was "That the patient be informed by the chemist the nature of his prescribed medicines." Mr. V. Tucker acted as adjudicator, and addressed the meeting at the conclusion of the debate. He awarded equal points to both sides.

There were some unusual prescriptions brought along for discussion.

Reports on the respective journals were read by the

following members: Messrs. D. Sullivan, A. Sherlock and Neal Oswald read the "A.J.P." report prepared by Mr. K. Sullivan.

Two Brisbane University students, Messrs. Dale Chick and Norval Smith, gave a short account of the new University course in pharmacy.

Supper was served during the screening of the following films, lent by Squibb: "Steclin, Mycostin and Mysteclin" and "Current Status of Rauwolfia Therapy."

QUEENSLAND SECONDARY SCHOOLS SCIENCE CONTEST

Mr. Hadyn R. Butler was awarded seventh prize presented by the Pharmaceutical Society and Pharmaceutical Guild in this year's Science Contest for secondary school students, which is sponsored by the Secondary School Science Teachers' Association. Hadyn's winning competition was "Stanthorpe Granite."



Haydn R. Butler

Hadyn received his primary school education at Dalveen, which is situated at the northern end of the Granite Belt. After passing the State scholarship examination in 1956 at the age of 12, Hadyn proceeded to the Warwick High School and Technical College. In 1958 he passed the Junior Public Examination with 3 A's, 3 B's and 2 C's. In a few weeks' time he will be sitting for his Senior Examination, after which he hopes to continue his education at the Queensland University studying Geology, Chemistry, Physics 1 and Maths. He hopes it will be possible for him to graduate in Geology. His hobbies include volley ball, men's basketball, chess and he also appreciates classical music.

We extend to him good wishes for success in the Senior Examination and in his studies at the University.

EVENING TRADING HOURS OF CHEMISTS

Question in Parliament

The question of evening trading hours of chemists was raised in the Queensland Legislative Assembly on October 12, when Mr. Davies (Maryborough) for Mr. Lloyd (Kedron) asked the Minister the following questions:

(1) Did he recently call for a meeting of Brisbane pharmacists to discuss the question of abolishing evening hours of trading?

(2) In view of the fact that many suburban chemists wish to retain their evening hours of trading and in view of this important service that is being rendered to suburban householders, will he advise the name of the organisation and/or firms which prompted this action?

(3) Can he advise how many all-night pharmacies are now controlled by the firm known as Drysdale's?

(4) Is it his intention to abolish these evening trading hours insofar as suburban pharmacies are concerned?

The Honourable H. W. Noble, in reply, said that he did not call any meeting of Brisbane chemists and he pointed out that the matter of trading hours of pharmacists was one for his colleague, the Minister for Labour and Industry.

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QUEENSLAND—Continued

"PHARMACY IN RETROSPECT"

An address delivered at the 80th Annual Meeting of The Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland, held on September 27, 1960, by Mr. S. B. Watkins, M.Sc., F.R.A.C.I., Government Analyst, and President, Pharmacy Board, Queensland.

In thanking the President, Mr. G. R. Wells, for the honour extended to him in being invited to address the Eightieth Annual General Meeting of the Society, Mr. Watkins said in such circumstances one is asked for a title and he thought that "Pharmacy in Retrospect" might be of interest to members generally, particularly as this year saw the establishment of the Bachelor of Pharmacy Course in the highest educational establishment—the University of Queensland.

With this new three year course we would be feeling our way—it was a big lift in the entrance requirements for pharmaceutical education, and the course covered a wider range of subjects. For this reason the lecturer was somewhat in doubt at first, but now realised that not only would the course serve the educational requirements of pharmacy as a profession, but also would turn out degreed personnel who would be of interest to persons like himself, who had charge of laboratories.

Here we might find the solution to the lack of graduates for manning chemical laboratories in place of persons trained at a lower level who, while at work have to pursue higher educational qualifications. It strengthens your staff and lifts the status of your laboratories if you have a high level of University-trained men. In other directions these students might be of value outside the profession of pharmacy, and he hoped the future of pharmacy and pharmaceutical education will be bright and prosper.

In retrospect, Mr. Watkins went back to the year 1885. He said among records of his father there was a newspaper cutting hidden away in the sugar bowl of a coffee and tea set, to which reference will be made later. The cutting was dated February 6, 1885, and read: "The Medical Board met yesterday comprising Drs. Bancroft, Prentice, Mullen and Thomson. The reports of the examiners of eight candidates for registration as chemists were received and considered. Five passed—Messrs. Watkins, Miller, Just, Ayscough and Tonzeau. The certificates of Dr. Leonard Redmond, M.D., Mast. Surg., of Bundaberg, were examined and he was ordered to be registered as a medical practitioner. Applications for registration as chemists were also received from Mr. W. H. Timms of Mackay and Mr. Cromwell Ridgley of Townsville, both of whom had passed the minor examination of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. The applications were granted. This was the last meeting of the Medical Board at which applications of chemists will be dealt with or candidates for registration as chemists will be examined, as the Board, under the new Pharmacy Act, will shortly be appointed."

Besides finding the cutting, Mr. Watkins said he had found the certificate of his father, which is one of the certificates referred to in the cutting. It was No. 231, Certificate of Qualification as Chemist and Druggist. Provision was made for the certificate to be recognised under the Pharmacy Act in subsequent legislation. The certificate read: "We, the undersigned, President and Members of 'The Queensland Medical Board' appointed under the Act 31 Victoria, No. 33 intitulated 'The Medical Act of 1867' do certify that we have examined the Testimonials of Qualification of George Watkins and we do hereby declare that the said George Watkins is entitled to be considered a Legally Qualified Chemist and Druggist under the provisions of the said Act—Dated 5th February, 1885. Signed Dr. Joseph Bancroft, President. J. Mullen, C. A. Prentice and J. Thomson. Charles Horrocks, Secretary to the Board."

Mr. Watkins stated that he believed this was one of the earliest known such certificates, and he was handing it to the President of the Society for their records of historical interest. With the certificate Mr. Watkins displayed a photograph of his late father and requested the audience to consider how these men acquired the knowledge for gaining certificates. This was a difficult matter, particularly when there was not very much training available beyond secondary level. His father was one of a family of thirteen boys, whose mother decided that at least one of the family was going to be educated. The choice fell on George, and by making and selling sweets in a small corner shop in Hereford, she was able to fulfil her wish. George Watkins, at the age of 18, decided to come to Australia and landed in Brisbane in 1867. He obtained a position as school teacher and walked to work from South Brisbane to Bowen Bridge road there and back each day.

After this he received an appointment to the Dunwich Old People's Home, where, for seventeen years, he acted as offside to the doctor. Apparently while he was associated with the doctor or doctors, he was able to glean some knowledge of drugs and their administration, and eventually presented himself for examination, and was successful in receiving his certificate. That was how it was done in those days—mostly by apprenticeship with a pharmacist or some doctor. After becoming a chemist and druggist, he bought the business of Carmichaels, where the present Penneys Buildings in Queen Street stands. The old shop was watermarked just below the ceiling where it was flooded in the 1893 flood. He took into partnership Mr. Mackay, and during the flood his partner was paddling in the shop trying to get their records up as far as possible, until the water was too high and he left by row boat.

Apparently George Watkins became closely identified with pharmacy at the beginning of his career, and that association led to his being Secretary of the Society for some years. In the family there is a tea and coffee set which was presented to him by the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland as a slight acknowledgment of his services, on August 21, 1889, at the time of his wedding. (The tray was displayed by the lecturer.)

From then onwards George Watkins was, along with many other members of that day, closely associated with pharmacy. A photograph of the Board, taken prior to the 1916 Act, was shown, and it included Messrs. Allen, Blake, Ward, Field, Chater, Thomason and Watkins.

Mr. Watkins said that he had always been on the outside of pharmacy looking in. Naturally he had had quite an association with the practice of pharmacy from the days of 1900. He used to have great fun going into the shop looking through various items. When you went into the shop and stepped on the doormat, the bell would ring and warn that someone was in the shop. So in this connection let us sneak in the back way through the lane which now leads to Finneys Building.

The pharmacy was a two-storey building, on the lower level as one entered there was a wash tub full of bottles, with a lonely figure bending over cleaning the bottles. This was the first job of the apprentice, to wash the bottles very thoroughly, until when held up they were spotless. This training bore fruit later when at a more advanced stage the apprentice came to make up medicines. He always sighted a bottle before using it, dispensers taking a bottle from the cupboard would always hold it up to the light to see if it was clean. Bottles as they came up were inspected by George Mackay, and if any were dirty, they were sent back.

Passing into the building one entered the store room where goods were unpacked. Almost all lines were imported from England. Such names as Evans, Son, Leischer and Webb, S. Maw, Son and Son, Burgovne Burbidge, Allen and Hanburys, and Burrouchs Wellcome come to mind in this regard. The cellar beyond stored bulk tinctures and chemicals. It was cool and dark.

QUEENSLAND—Continued

An internal staircase led upstairs to a suite of back rooms.

Originally, of course, these rooms at the back of the shop were where the pharmacist lived. He was on the premises for 24 hours, on call at any time. There was a little kitchenette, back verandah, and a bedroom. In the kitchenette was an old crown stove, but subsequently in this room a female assistant trimmed labels and made up powders after bulk dispensing. On the other side the bedroom became the galenical preparations room. The trade mark of the pharmacy's preparations in those days was the Red Cross, but unfortunately later on this had to be changed as the Red Cross became the insignia of International Red Cross, and was no longer available to be used by the pharmacy. The preparations were then made up under the White Cross trade mark. Sales were not as good when they had to change that name.

Most chemists shops of those days had trimming rooms, powder rooms, galenical rooms, and among equipment in the galenical room was a big preserving pan in which they made certain mixtures and ointments. Passing towards the front of the shop one came to the dispensary where there were rows of bottles on three sides. Among the top row of the bottles, third from the left, was lemon syrup, and we would sneak this for a drink when possible. The drawers of crude drugs and decorative ointment jars always intrigued us. Each drawer seemed to have its distinctive odour, especially the Asafoetida.

The main shop stocked an infinite variety of goods of every kind used in and on the body. Even Leichner's Grease Paints were kept and attracted actresses of international repute to come and buy.

The pharmacists' shops of Brisbane were much the same—a great deal of dispensing went on with mortars and pestles very much in evidence. The charge for a script was 2/6, unless there was something exceptionally expensive in the mixture. Customers often brought prescriptions in for dispensing just on closing time, which meant the pharmacist did not get away until 9 or 9.30 p.m., which made the day a long one. This last minute call is still experienced today.

Naturally, Mr. Watkins said, he was on the fringe of this and might have become a pharmacist, working in this shop, but he obtained a scholarship to the University because chemistry being his favourite subject ranked high in the marks for scholarship. So the profession did not claim him, but at a later date, as Chief Instructor of the Chemistry Section of the Central Technical College, he became responsible for organising pharmacy education when it passed to the College in 1935.

As you know, hours were long, and there was quite a deal of work by the pharmacist to be done outside dispensing. Pharmacists became interested in easing the strain of long hours, and Drysdale's was established as a day and night pharmacy. There was quite a number of day and night pharmacies around Brisbane. Of course catering for medicines at night pharmacies is much better than being dragged out of bed at all hours of the night. The lecture concluded—"These were the good old days—I wonder!"

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY

Council Meeting

The Council of the Pharmaceutical Society of Queensland met at Drysdale's Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on October 13.

Attendance.—Mr. G. R. Wells (President), Miss G. Elliot, Messrs. F. M. Woods, R. V. S. Martin, B. Gainford, R. S. Greig, J. S. D. Mellick, C. G. Caswell, J. E. McCaskie, A. M. Grant-Taylor, and the Secretary.

Election of Officers for the Ensuing Year.—This resulted in the following being re-elected:—

President: Mr. G. R. Wells.

Vice-President: Mr. F. M. Woods.

Hon. Treasurer: Mr. J. E. McCaskie.

Sub-Committees appointed for the year are:

Finance: Miss Chalmers, Mr. Wells, Mr. McCaskie.

Board of Studies: Mr. Mellick.

Liaison-Guild: Messrs. Wells, McCaskie, Martin and Grant-Taylor.

Liaison-Students: Messrs. Woods, Mellick and Caswell.

Poisons: Messrs. Greig, Young and Caswell.

A.P.F.: Miss Chalmers, Messrs. Gainford and Grant-Taylor.

A.N.Z.A.A.S. "O": Messrs. Wells, Gainford and Greig.

Bulletin: Mr. Young.

Publicity: Miss Elliot and Mr. Woods.

Correspondence.—To Mrs. M. J. Fraser, Secretary, Rockhampton Discussion Group, with regard to the possibility of a badge for members. Advising this question has been discussed previously at an annual meeting, and the opinion coming from that meeting was that a badge was not desired. Pointing out that the Women Pharmacists have a suitable badge which is made available to them by the Women Pharmacists' Association of Victoria. It is suitable for men and women, and if any of the Rockhampton pharmacists are interested in acquiring one, it is recommended that they should contact Miss Chalmers at Gailley Road, Taringa East.

Advice sent to 19 Guild Zone Secretaries, drawing their attention to Section "O" meeting in Brisbane in May next, and asking if they could create interest in this meeting in their centre.

From Mr. S. B. Watkins, thanking the Council for the kind thought in presenting him with a barometer at the annual meeting. The gesture was very much appreciated by Mrs. Watkins and himself.

From Australian Veterinary Association, thanking the Council for the invitation extended to the President, Mr. Ryley, and the Secretary to be present at the annual meeting.

Director-General of Health and Medical Services, advising that exemption of "Anethaine" ointment, 1 % Amethocaine, from the necessity of prescription, has been approved. Consequently, Anethaine ointment becomes a Schedule 3 poison and must be labelled accordingly. The Secretary reported she had forwarded this information to Mr. Young, and he had included a paragraph in the Bulletin.

From Department of Health and Home Affairs, inviting the Council to nominate its representative to the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, for the triennial period commencing March, 1961. Mr. Wells reported that Mr. R. V. S. Martin had represented the Society on the Board for the past three years, and earlier. It was resolved that Mr. Martin be re-nominated as the Society's representative on the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, for the triennial period from March, 1961.

From Pharmaceutical Press, announcing the publication of the 1960 addendum to the British Pharmacopoeia 1958. Resolved that a copy be obtained.

New Members Elected.—

Full Member: Miss D. B. Solomon.

Associate Member: Mrs. M. E. Conroy.

Pharmacy Board Report.—Mr. Martin reported that By-Law 48 had been amended whereby the annual licence fee for 1961 would be increased from £2/2/- to £3/3/-.

Pharmaceutical Education.—Mr. Mellick reported that there had been no meeting of the Board of Studies during the month. Mr. Mellick said he had attended a meeting at Toowoomba on October 8, and had given as much information as he could.

Professor S. E. Wright's Visit.—Mr. Wells reported that, at the end of September, at the invitation of this Council, Professor Wright came to Brisbane in connection with Section "O" meeting in Brisbane next year.



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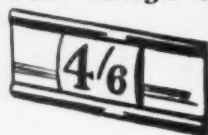


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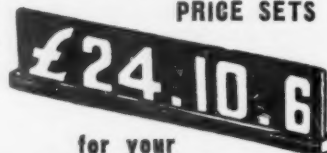
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QUEENSLAND—Continued

Mr. Wells said he felt Professor Wright had drafted out a good workable programme, and it was now simply a matter for the local committee to take up and have the programme ready for the end of May next.

Toowoomba Visit.—Mr. Wells said that on the evening of October 8 six councillors and he visited Toowoomba. There were 22 present, including most of the Toowoomba chemists, one from Warwick, Dalby, Pittsworth, and perhaps one or two others from surrounding towns. It was a good attendance for the first meeting that had been held, and it was very representative of the Downs.

Mr. Mellick gave his enlightening address on education, which he felt was very much appreciated. He noticed that those present listened most attentively, and he felt it cleared up a lot of problems in their minds. Mr. Wells said Mr. Young's address on poison regulation matters was also very helpful.

Christmas Function.—Mr. Gainford reported that he had been in touch with the hostess at Milton regarding the function to be held there on November 24. He now had standard menus which he submitted. After discussion it was resolved that to cover the menu and drinks that would be required the subscription be set at £2/2/- per head. Dress informal. It was suggested that cocktails be served at 7.30 p.m.; dinner at 8 p.m.

Edition of Bulletin.—The President said that Mr. Young had drafted material to form the basis of the next edition of the Professional and Ethical Bulletin. A copy was available for the perusal of each member. After this had been studied, it was agreed that it should be put in the printer's hands.

The meeting closed at 11 p.m.

THE GUILD

S.B.C. Meeting

The State Branch Committee of the Queensland Branch of the Guild met at Drysdale Chambers, 4 Wickham Street, Brisbane, on October 6, at 7.45 p.m.

Attendance.—Mr. C. A. Nichol (President), Messrs. A. W. Eberhardt, F. H. Phillips, A. B. Chater, W. A. Lenehan, M. Armstrong, J. J. Delahunty, R. M. Ward, A. Bell, A. M. McFarlane, W. E. Martin, R. M. McCawley, H. Darrouzet and the Secretary.

Appointment of Sub-Committees.—Mr. Nichol reported that since last meeting the executive had had two meetings. At the first meeting it had agreed, with the approval of members of the Committee, that the Sub-Committees remain the same as they were for last year, with the addition of the Merchandising and Publicity Committee; this to be chaired by Mr. Delahunty and he (the President) would be a member. It was unanimously resolved that this be agreed to.

Correspondence.—To Federal Secretary, advising that this Committee has not been able to make any progress in its negotiations with the Medical Benefits Fund for an increase in chemists' remuneration. The Committee considers an opportune time to discuss this question on a Federal level would be at the forthcoming Federal Council meeting, when representatives would be present from all States. Asking if this matter could be placed on the agenda for discussion at the forthcoming meeting.

To Mr. A. Clelland, manager, Kodak (A'asia) Pty. Ltd., Brisbane, reporting that attention has been drawn to the fact that immediately following the Disney Land programme sponsored on TV by the Kodak Company comes an advertisement featuring a photographic shop which, if one listening did not realise, would think was responsible for the Disney Land programme. Inquiring if contact could be made with the TV station concerned,

so that some time would elapse before an advertisement is featured by the shop concerned, and it would not appear that the advertisement was a tie-in with Kodak. Mr. Nichol said Mr. Clelland had telephoned to say the Guild's complaint had been confirmed. He was pleased to have the Guild's communication, so that he could take the matter up directly with his company and the TV station concerned to see if adjustments could be made.

To a doctor, inquiring if in future he would be good enough to write the formula in full for a particular prescription. By so doing it would save time and be a help to chemists who receive his prescriptions for this preparation.

To Guild Federal Merchandising Manager, conveying the Committee's thanks and appreciation for his time and services in attending and addressing the annual meeting.

From Federal Secretary, forwarding copy of letter from Figaro Chemical Products, together with price structure of their hair products. These products are being promoted in all States. The question was asked: does the Committee want these preparations included in the retail list?—Mr. McFarlane said these preparations were in the N.S.W. list. Mr. Lenehan moved, Mr. McFarlane seconded, that these preparations be also included in the Queensland Retail List.

From Under-Secretary, Department of Health and Home Affairs, advising the present members of the Pharmacy Board are to retire at March 1, 1961, when the Board will be reconstituted. Asking the Committee to nominate its representative to the Board for the ensuing three years. It was resolved that the President (Mr. Nichol) be reappointed to represent the Guild on the Pharmacy Board, Queensland, for the ensuing triennial period.

From the Manager, Medical Benefits Fund of Australia, with regard to increase in the present tables C and D rates by 6d. per week as from October 1.—Mr. Nichol said he had had several telephone calls from members with regard to the increase in the present table to C and D rates by 6d. per week as from October 1. As a result he had telephoned Mr. Allison, who had assured him that the Medical Benefits people had given this matter quite a deal of publicity and were doing everything possible to let the public know what was happening. If necessary, the chemist was not required to make this alteration, but to pass the particulars to the Medical Benefits Fund, who would complete the business.

Mr. Nichol said Mr. Allison had forwarded the full story, and he had offered to send out further advice to the chemists, highlighting points of special interest to the chemists.

Mr. Nichol said he thought it would be a good idea if Mr. Allison took this action. Other members of the Committee agreed with these views, and it was agreed that Mr. Allison be asked if he would act accordingly.

From the Queensland Chamber of Manufactures, advising that a deputation is to wait on the Minister for Health and Home Affairs (Hon. H. W. Noble) on October 20, respecting the appointment of a Poisons Advisory Committee. The Guild is to be represented on the deputation, and it would be necessary for a member to be appointed.

Mr. Nichol reported that on September 28 the Chamber of Manufactures arranged a meeting of representatives to wait on the Minister on October 20. Owing to the short notice of the meeting he was not able to attend, but Mr. Delahunty had kindly represented the Guild.

Mr. Delahunty said it was absolutely necessary for the Guild to have representation on this Committee. There was a Poisons Advisory Committee in N.S.W., and it had been doing a very good job. It was therefore imperative for the Guild to be represented on the Committee in this State. Mr. Delahunty said he re-

QUEENSLAND—Continued

gretted that he could not represent the Committee on the deputation to the Minister.

Mr. Nichol said he agreed with Mr. Delahunty that the Guild should be represented. Mr. Nichol said he felt the stage had now been reached where this Committee had to appoint its representative.

After discussion, Mr. Lenehan proposed Mr. Armstrong as their representative. Seconded by Mr. Eberhardt and carried. Mr. Armstrong agreed to act.

From Pharmaceutical Association of Australia, forwarding report of executive meeting held in Melbourne on September 5, 6 and 7. Mr. Martin reported that he was in Melbourne at the time of this meeting and he was present at the sessions. Mr. J. Ashley, of the Department of Pharmacy, University of Sydney, was selected as the Woods Travelling Scholar for 1960.

Mr. Martin said at this meeting consideration was also given to the estimated requirements of the A.P.F. for the next year or so. Contact would also be made with the new Director of Medical Services in Canberra.

Appointment of Guild Trustees.—It was agreed that three new trustees be appointed and they be the executive officers, namely, the President, Vice-President and Treasurer.

Executive Meeting.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters discussed by the executive when it met on September 7. At this meeting consideration was given to the material prepared by Mr. Coneybeer respecting wages to be paid to Bachelor of Pharmacy students working in vacations, and also their twelve months practical work in their fourth year.

Retail Price List.—Mr. McFarlane reported that the first amendment had been received at the office and the new list would shortly be available.

Pricing Officers' Conference.—Mr. Chater said that all the prices for the tablet list had now been collated. When he was in Melbourne in mid-September for the Pricing Officers' Conference he had inquired of Mr. Evans regarding this tablet list being produced on a Federal basis. Mr. Chater said Mr. Evans was quite interested in the proposal. Most States were now fairly uniform in their pricing. There is still a little variation in N.S.W., but on the whole Mr. Evans was of the opinion that such a tablet list could be worked.

Mr. Nichol said he had telephoned Mr. Evans recently to glean what progress, if any, had been made. He had pointed out that a tablet list in this State was now out of print, and if there was not to be a Federal publication Queensland would have to act forthwith. Mr. Evans informed him he had discussed the matter with Mr. Norman Keith, President of the Victorian Branch, and they were of the opinion that it was quite feasible to produce this publication federally.

Mr. Chater recommended that the list of tablets which this State felt should be included in the list be sent to Federal Office, and that they ask Federal Office to correlate the information with the other States.

Mr. Nichol said he felt that the Branch should move along this Federal pattern. Mr. Chater said he would send this information on to the Federal Secretary.

For the information of the meeting, Mr. Chater reported on the various matters which had come before the Pricing Officers' Conference.

Merchandising and Publicity.—Mr. Delahunty said some correspondence had passed during the month between himself, on behalf of this Branch, and the Wyeth Company. The Assistant Sales Manager had advised that because N.S.W. were not having their Baby Month in October the company would not be having an incentive buy for S.M.A. as promised. After discussion with the President, he had written to the Company, and he was pleased to advise they had reversed their decision, and a free tin of S.M.A. would now be made available. He had prepared a circular letter giving full particulars, and after discussion with the President

this would be despatched within the next week.

Mr. Delahunty said everything was lined up for the Baby Month for October in Queensland, and copies of pulls and other advice would be distributed to all members.

Mr. Delahunty said he hoped the report on the recent Trade and Commerce Conference in Melbourne, which he had compiled and distributed, would prove of interest, not only to the State Branch Committee members but to zones throughout the State.

Mr. Nichol thanked Mr. Delahunty most sincerely for the time he had devoted to preparation and publication of the report. It was most interesting, and told the story very well concerning items which came before the conference.

Pharmacy Board.—Mr. Nichol reported on matters which had recently engaged the attention of the Board.

Federal Delegate's Report.—Mr. Martin reported that the Federal Executive had met in Melbourne on September 5. Mr. Martin then enumerated the matters discussed.

Mr. Nichol said he desired to thank those who had presented reports. The reports were received and adopted.

Federal Council Meeting.—Mr. Nichol reported that Mr. Martin and he would be attending the annual meeting of the Federal Council, which would be held in Melbourne during the week commencing on October 17. The agenda was a particularly heavy one. All members had received a copy of it some time ago. The remits would be taken one by one, and he asked for members' opinion on each remit, so that Mr. Martin and he would have this committee's views and advice as to how to vote.

Consideration was then given to the agenda and views and decisions arrived at.

The meeting closed at 11.15 p.m.

THE PRIVATE BRAND QUESTION

The food industry is in the middle of a great debate about private brands. Some stoutly maintain that private brands are going to take over the grocery business, with the national brands serving the doubtful purpose of price comparison. Others consider that private brands are at the moment going through one of their temporary revivals which grocery history clearly shows has happened not infrequently. Yet further opinions express the theory that they are simply the means by which retailers are showing dissatisfaction with current conditions, or registering complaint or concern with certain manufacturers' policies or, perhaps, and this is the best thought of all, they are an expression of the growing strength of the retailer and of his awareness of customer preference for the standard which his brand image implies.

A break-down of the total grocery sales in America shows that voluntary and co-operative independents have a 45 per cent. share of the market, that the big chains have 30 per cent., the unaffiliated independents 16 per cent. and the local chains nine per cent.

The large chains with ready capital for investment in manufacturing and for mass buying of their own brands have by far the greatest interest in private brands, and when considering that these firms (whom one would consider to have 100 or more store operations) do about 30 per cent. of total U.S.A. grocery sales, the position of private brands in the States is plain to see.

The local chains have a growing but not intense interest in their own brands; in general, they do not appear keen to establish their own production facilities. They are, however, rapidly growing as a distributive group, but they have expanded their own brands rather to meet big chain competition than because they believe these brands are either desirable or profitable.

The voluntaries and co-operatives, as will be seen, have the largest share of the U.S.A. market and, indeed, their annual turnover is increasing rapidly, but this has mainly been through the practically exclusive sale of national brands.—"Trader's News."

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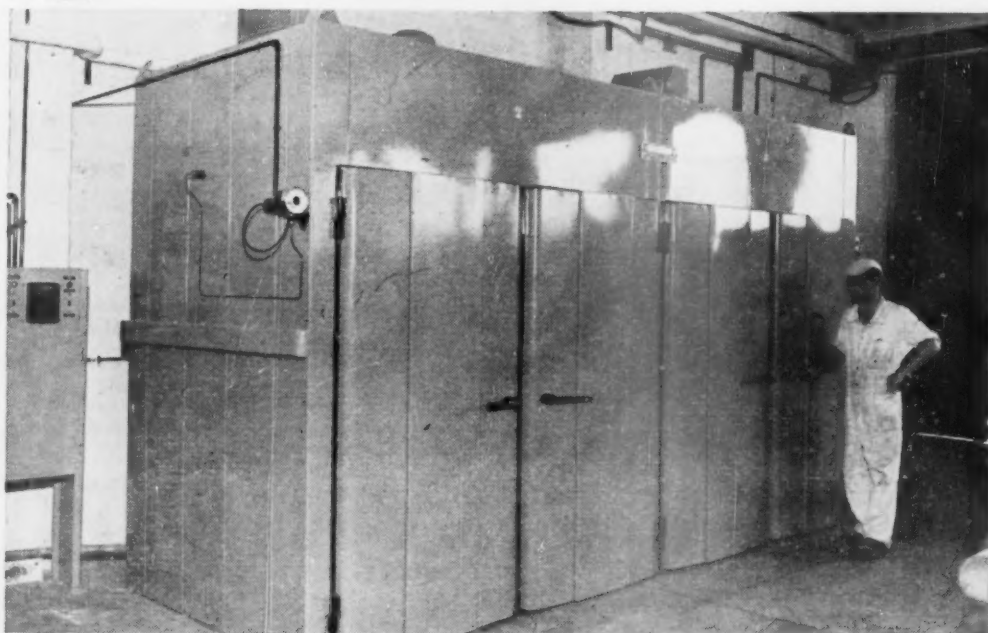
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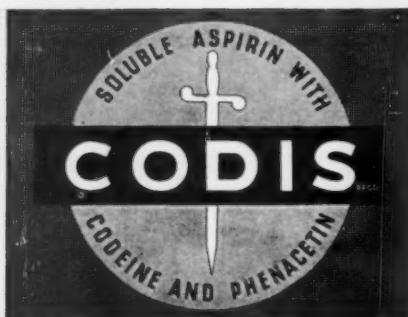
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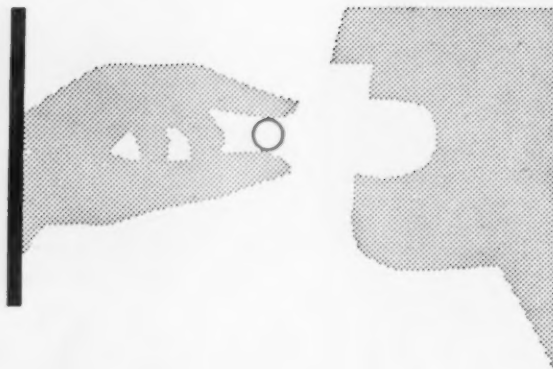
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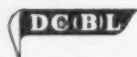
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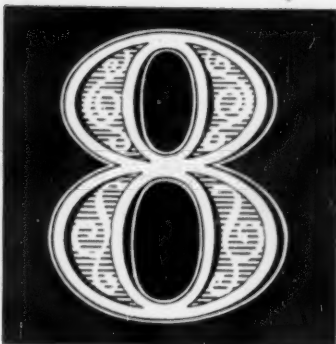
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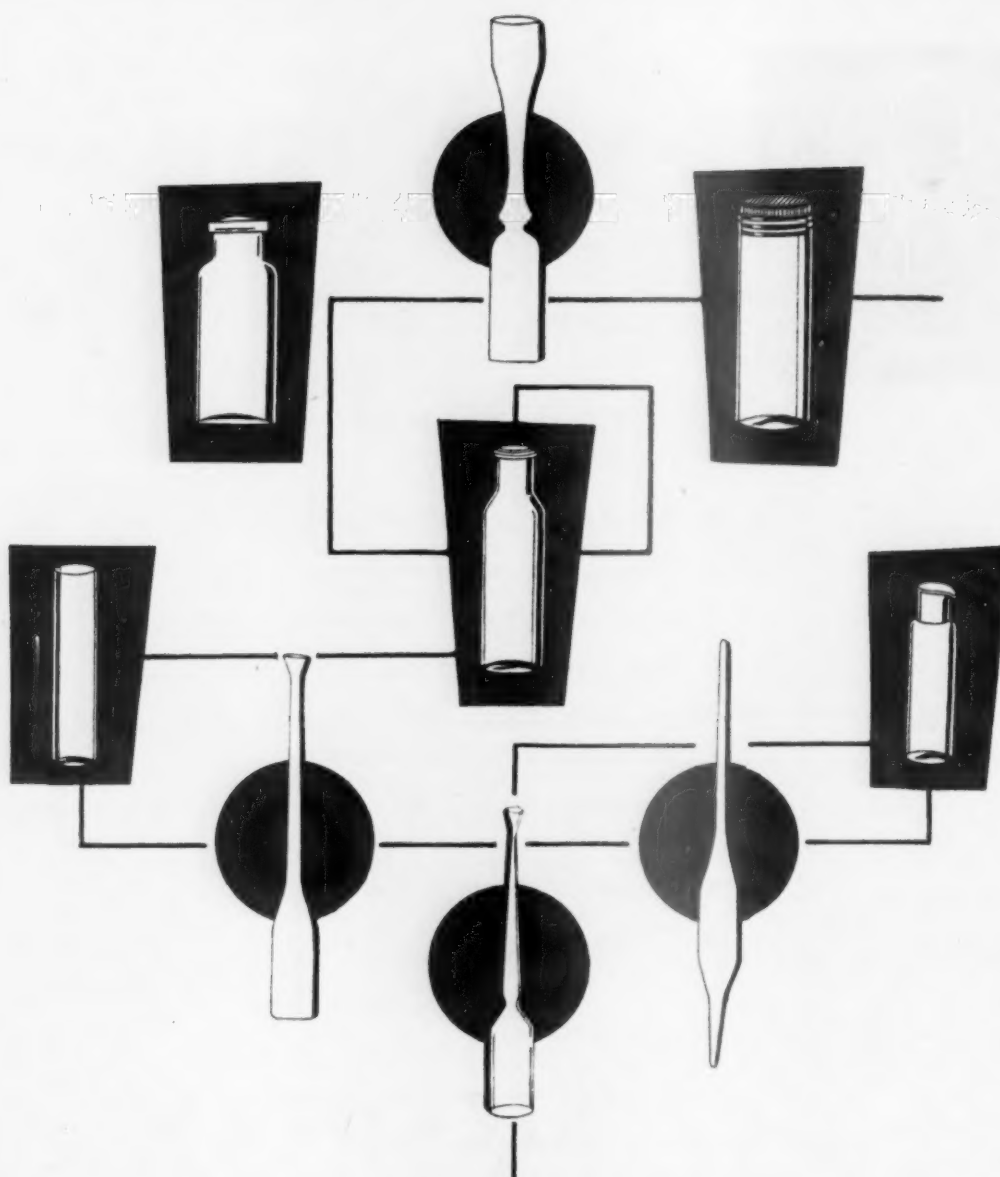
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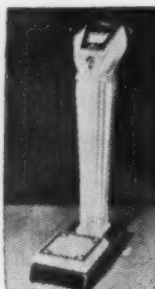
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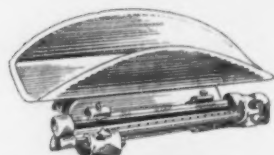
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